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VOL. II. No. 417. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlaczek, Mdlle. Elta, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luisa, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forni, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 2 Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ROTUNDO GARDENS, DUBLIN.
Mr. JOHN LEVETT, at the request of many of his patrons, will give another GRAND COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, on MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1860. TWO SILVER CUPS will be given for Competition, one in a Race distance Two Miles; and the other in a Race distance One Hundred Yards.
The Second in each Race to receive a Silver Medal.
For the undermentioned Races, in which Gentlemen only will be allowed to complete, Mr. L. will give Silver Medals.
Observe.—Intending Competitors will please take notice, that in all cases they will be classified according to previous performances.
600 Yards Flat Race; 800 Yards Hurdle Race; Vaulting classified according to height.
Putting 28 lbs. from the shoulder and Throwing by the ring. Classification to be decided by the Judges.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump; and 1,200 Yards Scratch Race.
Entrance to Cup Races, 5s. each; to the other Competitions, 2s. each.
Mr. Levett will give the following Competition for Lads, Entrance Free.
120 Yards and 1,000 yards Flat Race; 440 Yards Hurdle Race for Lads under 16. 100 Yards and 440 Yards Flat Race; and a Scratch Race, distance half-a-mile, open to all Competitors, to be classified as above.
Entries to be made to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, up to Saturday, September 8th.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S AMATEUR RACING CLUB.
Under the Patronage of the Champion Competition Committee, and other Gentlemen.
The above, seeing with regret the attempt made by other parties to imitate and get up the games which Mr. Levett has so successfully introduced this season in the Rotundo Gardens, and as that attempt proved a signal failure, fearing that repeated like attempts will throw discredit, instead of encouragement, on this healthful and recreative amusement, and do Mr. Levett, the originator of them, a material injury, has induced Mr. Levett to form the above Club, and hope all true lovers of athletic exercises will encourage him and it. All particulars, with rules and regulations, can be had on application to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., Hon. Secretary will be happy to forward copies by enclosing a directed stamped envelope to Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
N.B.—Gentlemen fond of competing at these games will find a great advantage in joining this club.

SANDYMOUNT FOOT RACES AND FIREWORKS, owing to the inclemency of the weather, are postponed to TUESDAY, 4th of SEPTEMBER. Tickets can be had, and entries made, with Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street, up to that date; particulars see future advertisements.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.
The celebrated ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN (Professional Cricketers), against TWENTY-TWO of IRELAND will be played on the LEINSTER CRICKET GROUND, UPPER RATHMINES, On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 3rd, 4th, and 5th SEPTEMBER, under the especial Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has kindly signified his intention of being present, and General Sir George Browne, K.C.B.; Colonel Brownrigg, C.B.; Colonel Wetherall, C.B.; Col. Lake, C.B.; Col. Wardlaw, and Officers 1st Royal Dragoons; H. Bruen, Esq., M.P.; H. Rochfort, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Brewster, and Officers of 76th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Whitmore; J. Codrington, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Gambier, C.B., and Officers of the Royal Artillery; Col. Mylius.
MILITARY BANDS WILL ATTEND EACH DA[Y]
Marquees, refreshments, and every accommodation will be provided for the company.
The match will commence each day at 11 o'clock. Admission 1s; children half price. Tickets available for three days, 2s 6d, which may be had from Mr. J. Lawrence, 39 Grafton-street; Messrs E. Lawrence and Co., 7, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Thompson, 48, Dame-street; Mr. Haslam, 91, Rathmines-road; Mr. Sherlock, 27, South Richmond-street, Portobello; and at Roberts and Co's., 20, South Richmond-street, Portobello.
Mr. C. Lawrence begs further to announce that at the conclusion of the match, on Wednesday, there will be a grand Competition of Athletic Games and Foot Races, for Cricketers, under the management of the following Committee of Gentlemen:—Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; L. Corsthwait, Esq.; R. L. Hobart, Esq.; Captain Davis, Grenadier Guards; G. Kinahan, Esq.; A. Samuels, Esq.
PROGRAMME:
1—Running High Leap; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
2—Standing High Leap; Prize—A Bat.
3—Vaulting with the hands; Prize—A Bat.
4—Juvenile Race 250 yards, for youths under 16; Prize—A Bat.
5—Flat Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
6—Hurdle Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat, and pair of batting gloves.
7—Hurdle Race of 500 yards; 1st Prize—A Bat, a pair of Pads, and a pair of batting gloves; 2nd Prize—A Bat.
8—Flat Race of two miles, Two Prizes; 1st Prize—A Box containing full Cricket outfit—viz., Two Bats, a pair of Pads and Gloves, a set of Wickets and a Ball; 2nd Prize—A Bat and a Ball.
9—Throwing the Cricket Ball; Prize—A Bat.
The above list is open to all Gentlemen who have been entered for the Champion games of 1860, any of the Dublin University Foot Races, the Mountjoy Foot Race, and the Dublin Foot Race, to all Officers of the Army, Navy, or Militia, and to all the members of any recognised Irish Cricket Club.
Entries for the above will be taken by letters up to SATURDAY Evening, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Address to Racing Committee, care of Mr. Lawrence, 11, Conyngham-road, Dublin. Gentlemen to state the Races or Games they will enter for, and name their colours on entrance.
Entrance for the Juvenile Race, 1s; for the Two Mile Race, 4s; and for each of the others, Half-a-Crown.
N.B.—Members of the All England Eleven will be permitted to enter for any of the above at the post.
To conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
For which see Programmes, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, 39, Grafton-street.

TO THE FRIENDS OF WILLIAM MANSFIELD.
The friends of William Mansfield are hereby informed that he was removed from the Clontarf Protestant School, after a certificate having been obtained from the master of his attendance at it.
(By order of the Committee.)

EARLY CLOSING.
We, the undersigned Seedsmen, have agreed to close our places of business on Saturdays at Two o'clock, for six months in the year—viz., from the beginning of July to the end of December, and for this year to commence on the first Saturday of September:—

W. Drummond & Sons.	George J. Alexander.
Toole & Co.	Thomas M'Elroy & Co.
James W. Mackay.	B. Shannon & Co.
Dickson, Hogg, & Robertson.	John Edmundson & Co.
Fergus Farrell & Son.	Alexander Campbell & Sons.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 8th of August, £149 19s 4d; Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Mily, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 5s; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 4s 1d; Messrs Brown, Thomas, and Co, £1; Mrs Sheill, 5s; Anonymous, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 1s 6d.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes Guilder, Talbot-street, 10s; Ebanensis (postage stamps), 5s.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, 26, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; S B, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 10s; F K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Kirkwood, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Medicus," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £2; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £2; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1; Mrs Blake, 2s 6d; Charles Fitzgerald, jun., Esq., £1; M E N, 1s; James, 3—17, 7s 6d; Walter Thompson, Esq., Upper Dorset-street, 2s 6d; Henry Hope, Esq., Drumcondra, 2s 6d; a Lady, per P. E. Singer, Esq., 1s.
Collected by the Misses Keough—C P Bushe, Esq, 5s; W C Hogan, Esq, 5s; W N D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; D H D LaTouche, 2s; Mrs A Bushe, 2s 6d; Miss Lee, 2s 6d; Mrs Keough 1s 6d; Miss B Keough, 1s; A B, 1s; M D, 6d; E H, 6d; G K 1s 6d.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 2s 6d; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James Parry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street; a Lady, per Mrs Renwick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Huston, 2s; Mr J Butler, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrell, South Great George's-street, £1; Mr M Connor, Kimmage, 10s; Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co, £2; A Lady, 10s; Mrs Atkinson, Ely-place, 10s; Mr O'Reilly, Pembroke-terrace, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F O Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 48, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 35, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J B, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 5s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; R E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; R. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; T Dodd, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq, sen, 10s; Joseph Manly, Esq, jun., 10s; Albert Power, Esq, £[illegible]; Fitzwilliam- [illegible]

RAZORS FOUND.—Found, in one of the Kingstown Railway Carriages, on or about 10th July, A CASE OF RAZORS AND A SINGLE RAZOR.—The owner can have them, by paying expense of advertisement, on applying to Anderson & Co., 81, Thomas-street, Dublin.

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. DAVID ROGERSON and Mr. DAVID RUSSELL have both ceased to be Partners in the firm of ROGERSON, DAWSON, AND RUSSELL, or to have connection with the ATLAS WORKS.
Atlas Works, Dublin, 31st August, 1860.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY
GRAND BAND OF HOPE AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL IN THE OPEN AIR.
The promised JUVENILE FETE will be held (weather permitting) in the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on This Day (SATURDAY), at 3 o'clock Afternoon.
REV. J. B. SMITH has kindly consented to return from Belfast for the occasion.
Mr. JONATHAN REVELL, also the "Band of Hope Missionary," will attend, and assist the singing with his accordion.
A Military Band will attend.
Balloons and other innocent modes of recreation will be provided for the young people.
Admission to the Gardens—6d; all Sabbath-school and members of Band of Hope Association, 1d; all other children, 3d.
(Per order) R. HUNT, Secretary.
Gates to be opened at 2 o'clock.

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LANGRISH-PLACE, SUMMER-HILL.
THE ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING Will (D.V.) be held in this Chapel on THURSDAY EVENING, the 6th SEPTEMBER. Several Ministers are expected to address the Meeting. Tickets may be had at the Door.

SCOTS' CHURCH, GLOUCESTER-STREET.
DIVINE SERVICE will be conducted in the above Church, on TO-MORROW FORENOON, by JOHN BARNETT, D.D., of Moneymore; Service commencing at 12 o'clock. And in the Evening by the Rev. THOMAS WATTERS, of Newtownards; Service commencing at 7 o'clock.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

OLD MEN'S ASYLUM, No. 19, RUSSELL-PLACE, CIRCULAR-ROAD NORTH.
This Institution was founded in 1812, for reduced respectable aged Protestant Men, of upright character. None others will be admitted. Candidates are informed that there are at present four vacancies. Printed memorial papers may be obtained by applying to Richard Atkinson, College-green; or Thomas Collins, 40, York-street, Hon. Secretaries.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth.	George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P.	Richard Cliffe, Esq.
	Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present lamentable occasion most urgently called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in their professional duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, and met with an instantaneous death, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable their friends to provide for them.—Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street; Mr Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Westmoreland-street; Messrs Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
TEMPORARY OFFICE: SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
President: JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, JP, D L.
Vice-President: COLONEL SINCLAIR.
Treasurers: Messrs LA TOUCHE and Co.
Committee:

Rev C M Fleury, D D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev Dr Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev Maurice Neligan	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev T Butler.	William J Stokes Esq.
Rev A M Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun. Esq.
Rev Robert Stone	David Plunket, Esq.
Rev John Hall.	C E Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D. STAWELL WEBB, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influence, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergyman and gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones, and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing Members.
The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of Friendless Women who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed, for the purpose of procuring two or more Agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolution, as to have obtained a house for the "Home" which, in a few days, they trust will be ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two agents—a male and female missionary—who are now ready and willing, without further delay, in faith and hope, to enter upon the serious and solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the 3rd resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to induce such, as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Home" is more especially intended for the reception of those of whom there are many whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and aspirations have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must, of necessity, involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description, whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers, whose ears are familiar only with harmful words, whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the Kingdom of Heaven.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; or by the Treasurers, Messrs. DAVID LATOUCHE and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.
, According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,800 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee are, therefore, most anxious to receive the assistance of friends who may be willing to collect for the undertaking. Any of the above-named ladies will supply proper collecting papers for the purpose.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken these 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.
At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, held at the Company's Offices, 43, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, DUBLIN, on FRIDAY, 31st day of AUGUST, 1860—the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, Chairman of the Company, in the chair—
The Common Seal of the Company having been affixed to the Register of Proprietors, and the Secretary having read the Report and Statement of Accounts, it was
Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Deputy-Chairman,
Resolved—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts, as read to the meeting, be adopted and entered on the minutes."
Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by W. D. LaTouche, Esq.—
Resolved—"That a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860 (less income tax), be paid on all amounts received on all Preference Shares up to that date, and that such dividend be payable on the 1st of October next.
ERNE, Chairman.
Lord Erne having vacated the chair, and Edward Golding, Esq., having been called thereto, it was
Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, seconded by Denis O'Connor, Esq., and
Resolved—"That the special thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, Chairman of the Company, for the unremitting attention exhibited by his lordship, at all times and under all circumstances, for the promotion of the interests of the shareholders."
E. GOLDING, Chairman.
THOS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.
At the Twenty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, held pursuant to notice, at the Company's Office, No. 48, Westland-row, Dublin, on Friday, the 31st August, 1860—
The Hon. GEORGE HANDCOCK, in the chair.
The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the Common Seal of the Company was affixed to the register of shareholders.
The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860, having been read, it was
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dargan, and
Resolved—1. "That the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860, already circulated amongst the shareholders, and now before the meeting, be received and adopted."
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Waller, and
Resolved—2. "That a dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum be declared on the paid-up 6 per Cent. Preference Shares in the Company, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860, the same to be payable (less income-tax) on and after 10th September, 1860."
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, and
Resolved—3. "That the 47,723 paid-up original shares in the Company be converted and consolidated into stock, to be registered in the names of the holders of such shares at the rate of ten pounds of stock for each share."
Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Sir James Power, and
Resolved—4. "That the 20,000 perpetual six per Cent. Preference Shares in the Company, being fully paid up, be converted and consolidated into stock, having the same preference in regard to dividend, and the same rights of voting as under the resolutions of the extraordinary general meetings of the Company of 28th August, 1857, and 26th February, 1858, respectively, each ten pounds of such stock being reckoned as equivalent to one share."
(Signed) GEORGE HANDCOCK, Chairman.
The Hon. George Handcock having left the chair, and Joseph Salkeld, Esq., having been moved thereto, it was
Moved by Mr. Gresham, seconded by Mr. Barry, and Resolved "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Mr. Handcock, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair."
ARTHUR MOORE, Secretary.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1860.
On and after SATURDAY, September 1st, the following alterations will take place in the running of the week-day Trains:—
The 7-50 p.m. Up, from Wicklow, will start at 7-55 p.m. The 10-40 p.m. Down, from Harcourt-street to Bray, will start at 10-30 p.m.
The 9-25 p.m., from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 8-55 p.m. A short Train will leave Kingstown for Dalkey at 9-27 p.m., returning from Dalkey to Kingstown at 9-43 p.m.
The 7-55 p.m., from Wicklow to Harcourt-street, and the 8 p.m. from Harcourt-street to Wicklow, will cease to carry goods, and will be accelerated.
For times of arrival and departure at intermediate stations see small time bills, which may now be procured at all stations.
A separate train for goods and cattle will commence running between Wicklow and Harcourt-street on the 1st September, particulars of which may be obtained on application at the different stations.
Westland-row, 27th August, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
GALWAY SEPTEMBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, a Special Passenger Train (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will be despatched from the ATHLONE STATION, at Forty Minutes after Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Ballinasloe,	6-15	Athenry,	7-0
Woodlawn,	6-40	Oranmore,	7-20

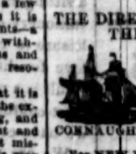
And arriving in Galway about thirty minutes after Seven o'clock, morning.
N.B.—A Special Train for the conveyance of Cattle will leave the Galway Station at thirty minutes after Five o'clock afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

Sermons.

THE REV. HENRY IERSON, M.A., of CARTER-LANE CHAPEL, LONDON (formerly of the Baptist denomination), will preach in the PROTESTANT DISSENTING MEETING-HOUSE, EUSTACE-STREET, on SUNDAY next, 2nd inst, at 12 o'clock Noon and 7 p.m.
Subject of the Evening Discourse—The Popular Theories of Sacrificial Atonement—their origin and history.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A SERMON in aid of the funds of this society will be preached (God willing) on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 2nd September, in ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MONKSTOWN, by the Rev. H. C. EADE, A.M., Missionary Secretary to the Society.
Information regarding the present state of prospects of the Missionary Work in connection with the Society in this country will be given. Sermon to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock p.m.

CHRISTIAN UNION.
STATE OF RELIGION ON THE CONTINENT.
GREAT REVIVAL IN SWEDEN!
The Rev. JAMES DAVIS, from London (one of the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance), will preach on SUNDAY next in YORK-STREET CHAPEL, at 12 o'clock Noon; and in the SCOTS' CHURCH, CAPEL-STREET, at 7 o'clock Evening, and give most interesting information on the above subjects.
Mr. DAVIS will also deliver addresses on these subjects at the following times and places:—
Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock, at the United Prayer Meeting, Alliance-rooms, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
Tuesday Evening, 7½ o'clock, Rathgar-road Chapel.
Wednesday Evening, 8 o'clock, Metropolitan Hall.
Friday Evening, 7½ o'clock, Wesleyan Chapel, Kingstown.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT.
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s., including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £5 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
Havelock, Monday, 3rd, at 7 o'clock Afternoon; Herald, Wednesday, 5th, at 8 o'clock Afternoon.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
TOWN OF ENNIS.—COUNTY OF CLARE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Christopher Plunkett, Esq., Owner; Ex parte John Dooner, Esq., Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on MONDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at Ennis, in the County of Clare, by Mr. JOHN CHARLES RYALL, Auctioneer (by order of the Honourable Judge Dobbs), in Ten Lots, the undermentioned Premises, held under leases for lives, renewable for ever, but which will be converted into fee-farm grants at the expense of the Estate, situate in and adjoining to the Town of Ennis, subject to the head-rents mentioned in the rental hereof, viz.:—

No. of Lot	Denominations	Quantity of Land Statute Measure A. R. P.	Annual Rents £ s. d.	Griffith's Valuation £ s. d.
1	Premises in Mill-street, part of the Townland of Clonroadbeg, and part of the Lands of Cloughlea, called Hermitage	12 3 12	5 10 9	49 10 0
2	Cloughlea (part of)	16 0 30	28 9 7	38 11 0
3	Cloughlea (part of)	20 1 17	48 16 4½	41 0 0
4	Cloughlea (part of)	5 3 24	17 4 5½	29 15 0
5	Cloughlea (part of)	4 3 29	10 13 0	9 2 0
6	Cloughlea (part of)	4 0 29	13 11 7½	21 17 0
7	Cloughlea (part of), and Old Mill-street	5 1 37	10 13 7	24 0 0
8	Gortnacrussy, otherwise Clonroadbeg, (part of)	8 3 27	5 10 9	44 18 0
9	Premises in Mill-street, Ennis, and Corkalley-lane, otherwise Connell's-lane, in the Town of Ennis	1 2 35	13 17 10½	74 10 0
10	"The Mall" (part of) in the Town of Ennis	0 0 6	8 13 10	22 0 0
		78 2 6	155 1 10	338 2 0

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
WILLIAM SMYTH, Solicitor, 3, Beresford-place, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Premises comprised in Lot 1 consist of valuable House Property in one of the best business streets in Ennis, and of the small but beautifully-situated Demesne of Hermitage, with a comfortable Residence and well walled-in Garden, distant about one mile from the town of Ennis.
Lot 2 comprises valuable Town Plots, almost immediately adjoining the Town of Ennis, and partly within the Parliamentary boundary. The land is of prime quality, and let much under its present value.
Lot 3 is situate partly within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis. It consists of valuable Town Fields, with small Cottages and Gardens.
Lot 4 consists of Cottages, Gardens, and Town Fields, situate within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis. The Land is of the best quality, and the rents are moderate and well secured.
Lot 5 is within the Parliamentary boundary of the Town of Ennis, it consists of Town Gardens. The Lands are of the best quality, held by tenants from year to year, and from its situation it is admirably adapted for Villa sites.
Lot 6—This lot is situate partly fronting Old Mill-street and Hermitage-road. It consists of valuable Town Plots, and is held at rents much below its present letting value.
Lot 7 consists of valuable Town Plots, Gardens, and Cottages. The tenants derive a very valuable interest out of their respective holdings.
Lot 8—There is a large Corn Store on this lot, and also Cottages and Garden Plots. It is held by one respectable tenant at a very small rent. The tenant derives a very valuable interest in this holding.
Lot 9—This lot is situate for the most part in Mill-street, in the Town of Ennis, contiguous to the public market places, and is one of the best business streets in that town. It consists of valuable House Property, held at almost nominal rents.
Lot 10—This lot consists of valuable House Property, situate on the Mall, in the town of Ennis, and held by one respectable tenant, who derives a very valuable interest therein.
The biddings will be taken by the Auctioneer on the 15th day of October, 1860, at his Auction Mart, in the Town of Ennis, commencing exactly at Twelve o'clock; and they will be submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Chambers, on Friday the 2nd day of November, 1860, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, without further notice to any person.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin, or to WILLIAM SMYTH, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of the Sale, No. 3, Beresford-place, Dublin, or to Matthew Kenny, Esq., Solicitor, 17, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin; John Dooner, Esq., 43, Dame-street, Dublin; Messrs. Lee & Fitzgerald, Surveyors and Valuators, 7, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin; Messrs. Abbott & Moore, Solicitors, 56, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; Messrs. Newton & Armstrong, Solicitors, 47, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, or to The Auctioneer, Ennis.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT IN IRELAND.
GROUND RENTS, VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, AND Premises in Great Victoria-street, Glengall-street, Glengall-place, College-street South, and Durham-street, in the Town of Belfast; and the Bleach-green, Farm, and Grounds of Glenalina, in the Falls, near Belfast, for Sale.
In the matter of the Estate of Adam Johnston, Owner and Petitioner.
BY direction of the Honourable Judge Longfield, Mr. GEORGE C. HYNDMAN, Auctioneer, will, on FRIDAY, the 5th October next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at the Auction Mart, Castle-place, BELFAST, set up for Sale by Public AUCTION, in Three Lots, the following properties:—
Lot No. 1.—A plot of Ground in the town of Belfast, situate between Glengall-street and College-street South, and extending from Glengall-place to Durham-street.
This Lot is held in fee-farm, and will be sold subject to the annual rent of £24 7s 6d, and to tithe-rent charge, the probable amount of which is 2s 3½d. A portion of the Premises has been demised in perpetuity, to tenants, and the rents payable by them are well secured. A Weaving Factory, at present unlet, stands on the Premises.
The remainder of the Premises is valuable Building Ground, and the entire Lot is estimated to produce an annual rental of £291 5s 8d.
Lot No. 2.—A Plot of Ground in the town of Belfast, situated between Glengall-street and the Ulster Railway Terminus, and extending from Great Victoria-street to Durham-street; also another plot of ground, situate at the Saltwater Bridge, in Durham-street, between the Ulster Railway Terminus, and the Blackstaff River.
This Lot is held in fee-farm, and will be Sold free of rent. Part of the premises has been demised in perpetuity to tenants who pay well-secured ground rents, and the remainder is valuable Building Ground. Tithe rent-charge, of which the probable amount is 5s 6½d, is payable out of this Lot. The whole of the Lot is of the estimated annual value of £183 11s 8½d.
Lot No. 3.—The Lands, Mansion House, Offices, and Garden, with the Bleach-Green, Bleach Mills, Machinery, Drying-Lofts, and Workers' Houses thereon, called GLENALINA, situated in the Townland of Ballydownfine, in the Lower Falls, and within one mile of Belfast, as formerly occupied by the late William Orr, Linen Merchant and Bleacher, and his predecessors, for upwards of half a century, containing 26 Acres 1 Rood and 18 Perches, Irish Plantation measure, equal to 42 Acres 2 Roods and 32 Perches English measure, and held by lease for lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £166 18s 2d, and a renewal fine of £1 4s 8d, and subject to tithe rent-charge amounting to £2 2s 6d.
Also, a Farm or Parcel of Land, in the Townland of Ballymurphy, in the County of Antrim, immediately adjoining the Bleach Green, containing 10 Acres and 36 Perches, English measure, held by lease for the term of 41 years, computed from 1st November, 1828, at the yearly rent of £13 12s. 2d.
The biddings will be received by the Auctioneer, at the time and place above-mentioned, and will be submitted to the Honourable Judge Longfield, at his Chambers, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, 1860, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, without further notice to any person.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
For rentals and all further particulars, apply to WILLIAM CARSON, Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale, Victoria Buildings, Belfast; and 3, Inns-quay, Dublin; or, at the Offices of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

TIPPERARY BANK.
In the matter of the Winding up Acts, 1848, 1849, and 1857, and of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank.
NOTICE IS HEREBY Given, that a further dividend of One Shilling in the Pound, on the debts proved in this matter, will be payable on and after the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the Office of the Official Manager, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, and at the following places:—At the Hibernian Bank, Athy, for the creditors of the Athy Branch; at the Provincial Banks, Carrick-on-Suir and Nenagh, for the creditors of those Branches; at the National Bank, Thurles, for the creditors of that Branch; at the Bank of Ireland Offices, at Clonmel, Carlow, Roscrea, and Tipperary, for the creditors of these respective Branches; and at the Bank of Ireland, Kilkenny, for the creditors of the Thomastown Branch.
17, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, 31st September, 1860.
GEORGE M'DOWELL, Official Manager.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW—GLEN OF THE DOWNS.
TO BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED,
THE DOWNS LODGE, with Greenhouse and Pleasure Ground attached, situate within ten minutes' walk of Delgany, and commanding some of the finest views in the county, formerly occupied by the late Arthur Hume, Esq.
☞ Coachhouse, Stabling, and Grass Land if required.
For Terms, &c., apply to M. M'Ginty, House and Land Agent, Bray; P. R. Fayman, House and Land Agent, No. 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin; at "The Cottage," Drummin West, Glen of the Downs; or at the Premises, which will be shown to respectable parties by Jeremiah King, the Steward.

COUNTY SLIGO.—Excellent Residence, Garden and Offices, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without eight acres of superior Land, exclusive of plantations, situated an English mile from the sea; also an English mile from the post town of Enniscrone, where hot and cold baths can be had; and six miles from Ballina, county Mayo.—Apply to Captain Paget, Greenwood Park, Crossmolina.

COUNTY KERRY.—TO BE SOLD, the Tenant's Interest in, or would be Let for a term of years, a Desirable Residence with Ten Irish Acres of good Land, situate one mile from Killarney.—Apply to Gordon Graham, Esq., Courtayne Hall, Killarney.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.
MILL SITE ON THE RIVER LIFFEY, TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the FLOUR MILLS at LEIXLIP, lately occupied by Mr. John Mitchell, deceased, distant eight miles from Dublin, and one mile from the Railway Station, commanding a most powerful and never-failing supply of water; with six pairs of stones, equal to new, and perfect machinery, on the newest principle, with kilns, storage, and dwellinghouse attached, standing on upwards of two acres of prime land, on which are situate eight houses for workmen.
Proposals will be received by Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P., Castletown, Celbridge; or Robert Cooran, Solicitor, Dublin. Thomas Dixon, No. 7, Henrietta-street, in the Dwellinghouse, will show the premises.

LEINSTER.
TO HOTELKEEPERS.
SUTCLIFFE'S HOTEL, LONGFORD, TO BE DISPOSED OF.
Miss SUTCLIFFE, intending to retire from business, will dispose of her interest and goodwill in this old and well-established Family and Commercial Hotel, situate in one of the best and most rising inland market towns in the centre of Ireland, which is at present the terminus of the Longford branch of the Midland Great Western Railway.
The House and establishment are in full working order, and fit for immediate occupation. It enjoys the highest reputation as well among the nobility and gentry as among commercial travellers. The posting establishment is conducted on an extensive scale, and there is a suitable range of offices.—Terms and all further particulars may be known on application to Messrs Stewarts and Kincaid, the agents of the head landlord (the Earl of Longford), No. 6, Leinster-street, Dublin; Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., agents and accountants, 2, College-green, Dublin; or to Miss Sutcliffe, Hotel, Longford.

Lodgings.

A FURNISHED Drawingroom, and Bedroom, with good attendance, at 24, Great Brunswick-street; also, at 60, same street; comfortable airy bedrooms, from 5s. to 10s. per week; unusual attendance; opposite the Circus, three doors from Westland-row.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Miscellaneous Books, consisting of an interesting collection of Standard Literature; also, an excellent eight-tune Musical Box, Telescopes, Chessmen, Engravings, &c.
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In those Rooms, On TUESDAY next, 4th SEPTEMBER, and following day, Commencing at One o'clock.
Among the books will be found several very rare Treatises on Freemasonry; Swift's Works, 20 vols; Hook's Rome, 6 vols; Jay's Works, 4 vols; Johnston's Poets, 8 vols; Gibbon's Rome, by Millman, 8 vols; O'Brien's Sermons on Justification; Buffon's Natural History, 20 vols; La Belle Assemblee, 7 vols; World Displayed, 10 vols; Dodwell's Grecian Remains; Canova's Works, 2 vols; Penny Magazine, 7 vols; Lewis' Ireland, 3 vols; Henry and Scott's Commentary, 6 vols; O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary; Ledwich's Antiquities, Faber on Unitarianism, 2 vols; Butler's Lives of the Saints, 12 vols; Dens' Theology, 7 vols; The London Encyclopaedia, 22 vols; Reynolds' Miscellany, 5 vols; Illustrated London News, 9 vols; Scott's Romances, 6 vols; Annual Register, 20 vols; The World in Miniature, 28 vols; Prince's History of India, 2 vols; Selections from the Edinburgh Review, 4 vols; Harness' Shakspere, 8 vols; Tillotson's Works, 3 vols; Ackermann's Views in London, Novels, Periodicals, Music, Magazines, Index to the Edinburgh Review, &c.
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer and Valuator, 31, Anglesea-street.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the QUAY OF BALLINA.
The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order.
Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.
She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.
Further particulars to be had of Thomas M'Andrew, Esq. Solicitor, Ballina; or ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.
Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—
About 110 tons of iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, nail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve runs and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chain, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, rope, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and floor do; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor ton slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.
A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.
All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.
On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.
On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and
On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, August 28 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot.
This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1830, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 90-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 1-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea.
The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchase or not.
For inventory and further particulars, apply to Michael Larkin, Solicitor for Assignee 1, Merchant's-quay; R. Paget Bourke, Solicitor for Mortgagee, 55, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established 1820.
The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to BENTLEY AND SON, Sole Agents for Dublin, And Chief Agents for Ireland, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden).
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Hesborough Buildings. Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street. Bray—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—345, Strand, London, W.C.; 90, High-street, Oxford; and 107, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per annum founded by this Society, in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on application personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS AND MEN OF BUSINESS.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (Founded 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies, free of restrictions and conditions—not liable to any charge for Extra Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. *Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application.*
Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
AGENT: Dublin—Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, Bachelor's-walk.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
Cornhill (E.C.), and Charing-cross (S.W.), London, And 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
Capital—One Million, all paid up and Invested.
IMPORTANT TO THE IRISH PUBLIC.
Life Policies taken out in Dublin (on the participating scale) with this Company will participate equally in the English Profits also, there being no distinction made whatever.
Annual Premium for the whole duration of an approved Life, to Insure the Sum of £100.

Age.	With Bonus. £ s. d.	Without Bonus. £ s. d.
20	1 17 8	1 14 8
25	2 2 11	1 19 6
30	2 9 9	2 5 4
35	2 16 3	2 11 11
40	3 5 6	3 0 4

BONUS DIVISION.
Attention is drawn to the following examples of the Profits on Participating Policies effected at the Dublin Agency under the Bonus of 31st December, 1858:—

Age at date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus at 31st Dec. 1858 By Addition to Policy
43	£5000	[illegible]	£360
38	3500	[illegible]	252
30	2500	[illegible]	180
67	1000	do.	72
33	5000	1	60

THE NEXT DIVISION WILL BE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.
Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of Premiums, whether the life have failed or not within that time.
Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are paid by the Office.
Insurances may be effected to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life, with or without Bonus.
The large paid-up capital of the Globe is an ample and special source of security to policy-holders; and it is a security for which they pay nothing, inasmuch as the premiums charged will bear comparison even with those of purely mutual offices; and the Globe Participating Life Policies must, under any circumstances, have the full benefit of the Share of Profits assigned under the prospectus.
Forms of Proposal, and every information respecting Life and Fire Insurance, may be obtained on application to ADAMS AND PATTERSON, Agents and Stock brokers, No. 37, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 8s. 10d.
Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
Agents for Dublin: JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWN AND CRAIG, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. £700,000.
FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq., and John Naylor, Esq.
DIRECTORS. Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S B Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq
George H Horsfall, Esq	

ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North. J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR: Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq. With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

Cards.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME, DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor. 12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of a home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12, and there are labels on the windows. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

SHIP HOTEL, 5, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. REAR ENTRANCE, 14, SACKVILLE-PLACE. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
J. C. wishes to inform his kind friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he has entered into a contract with the proprietor of the celebrated Red Bank Burren Oyster Beds to supply him constantly, three times a week, during the season and trusts, by his unremitting attention, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a share of public patronage. A *Table d'Hôte* every day, from 5 till 7 o'clock. Steaks, Chops, and Kidneys at a moment's notice. All the leading Journals of the day taken in. A celebrated Irish Harper performs in the Coffee-room every evening from 7 o'clock. First-class Billiard Rooms.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	[illegible]
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	[illegible]
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	[illegible]
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds., and Quarter Casks. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT, BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN Agents for Ireland.

Publications.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF IRELAND.
Now ready, in 12mo, strongly half bound in Levant calf, cloth sides, 5s.,
THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, ANCIENT AND MODERN. For the use of Schools and Colleges, with Questions for Examination at the end of each chapter. By MARTIN HAVERTY, Esq.
Dublin: James Duffy, Wellington-quay, and 22 Paternoster-row, London.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH and CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS, (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from .. £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from £5 5s.

AMERICAN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN & SONS respectfully solicit an inspection, by the musical public, of a very beautiful Square Grand Pianoforte, just received from one of the principal Piano Factories of New York, the case finished in Louis XIV. style, with richly carved console legs, mother o'pearl keys, inlaid tune board, &c. This instrument is remarkable for firmness and elasticity of touch, and extraordinary brilliancy and volume of tone.
Also received, a choice stock of Evans' Patent English Harmoniums which are so superior to other instruments in quality of tone, variety of expression, rapidity of touch and durability.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 12, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

PIANOFORTES, BARGAINS.—A. E. MOSLEY (late of Bray's), begs respectfully to inform the Public generally, that he can offer for Sale the newest and most fashionable COTTAGE PIANOS, direct from London, at a much less profit than the same article could be had for elsewhere.
PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, or EXCHANGED.
Hours for instruction in Piano and Singing from 9 to 12 each day.
WAREROOMS, 24, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. (Nearly opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.
J. B. BRAY respectfully invites an inspection of the above superior Instruments he has just received from LONDON, which he will dispose of at prices that will defy competition. Having a number of Second-hand Pianofortes, excellent Instruments, on hands he will sell them at a GREAT SACRIFICE.
As he intends clearing them off to make room for his NEW STOCK of Instruments, comprising all the LONDON makers of celebrity.
, PIANOFORTES from 3 Guineas. Do. on Hire, from £1 per quarter.
A great quantity of New Music at 3d. and 6d. a piece.
All the Newest Music of the day at Half-price.
First-rate Workmen constantly on the premises, for the renovating of Old Instruments equal almost to new.
☞ 78, WESTMORELAND STREET.

Miscellaneous.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, in great variety. HODGES AND SON'S, 19, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED.
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c. &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further particulars apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

GAS LIGHTING.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that every information respecting Gas Lighting, together with Plans and Estimates for Lighting their Mansions, as also Provincial Towns, Colleges, Factories, &c., may be obtained at WILLIAM DANIEL'S, GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 54, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A STEADY, active Woman wishes to obtain a Situation as Housekeeper to a single gentleman or lady, or to attend on an invalid; would have no objection to town or country; a comfortable home more the object than wages; advertiser is a Protestant, and can give satisfactory references.—Address "A. E.," 36, Upper Sackville-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, where there is one or more servants kept; a native of Wales and a Protestant.—Address "R. O. B.," Irish Times Office.

HOUSE OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—A steady, respectable Young Woman, who has lived in most respectable families, is open to an engagement as above; understands well the care of an infant from its birth; can work well at her needle; is a member of the Established Church, and can produce most satisfactory references.—Address "H. C. F.," Irish Times Office.

A LADY is anxious to obtain a Situation for a respectable Young Person, who has lived in her service for several years as house and parlour maid; she will have much pleasure in giving her the highest recommendation, having given her perfect satisfaction during her service.—Please address "M. M.," care of Mrs. Kelly, 34, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Protestant Schoolmaster, for the Boys' School at Headford. He must be a trained master, and able to sing in the choir. A married man preferred. Salary, £40 a year, house, and garden. Applications (post-paid) with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam, Rectory—Headford, County Galway. Answers will not be returned to applications not likely to suit.

WANTED, a steady, respectable Protestant Thorough Servant, where a Parlourmaid is kept.—Apply from 10 o'clock till 12 in the morning, or after 5 in the evening, on Saturday and Monday, at Irish Times Office.

BATHS, BEDSTEADS, LAMPS. J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY Call attention to the above, and invite inspection of their stock which will be found large, well-assorted, new, and moderate in price.
Their extensive Showrooms contain an immense assortment of House-furnishing Ironmongery of every description, sold at very low prices.
Horticultural Implements and Garden Tools.
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal.
Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Agents for Goddard's Patent Economical Cooking Apparatus, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY, House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.

PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES, the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

HYDROPATHY—Not the deleterious Hot-air or Turkish Bath.—(see Dr. Gully on the Water Cure, page 305.)
The nearest Pure Sea Water to Dublin is at the Merrion Hot and Cold Baths, also Water Cure Establishment, where hundreds have been cured of different complaints, and Ladies' Bathing-place at Merrion.
Vapour, Douche, Sets and Sulphur Baths, always ready.
The nearest Pure Clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove-avenue, Sandycove, where alone Sea Water can be had, uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.
THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

FANCY BIRDS, POULTRY, &c.
P. KEARNS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that he has for sale a large and varied collection of German, Belgian, and English Canaries; also, Virginian Nightingales, Nonpareils, Parrots, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, which, together with Fancy Cages of all kinds, he is prepared to sell at moderate prices.
☞ Shooting parties supplied with Pigeons on the shortest notice.
11, CANNON-STREET, or PATRICK'S CLOSE, within a few doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, and free from danger.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle fire, &c.; WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

ITALIAN MARBLE SLABS Direct from the Quarries.
The Subscribers beg to inform the trade that they are now selling off the stock on hands, at greatly Reduced Prices. The Marble is of superior quality, and of various sizes. The present affords a favourable opportunity to purchasers.
H. AND W. SCOTT, 41, Eden-quay.
28th August, 1860.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and applied with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	0	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c. &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 127, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays a total ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in many instances confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's invaluable Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public, and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practice of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope, "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC. ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WALKING and OFFICE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES, LADIES' RIDING HABITS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS. At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER. YOUTH'S CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER. YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860. AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE. Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—

Lots No. 1 and 2.
50 Pieces of the purest Black French Glace Silks, at 3s 5½d, 3s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 5s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glace Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6½d, to 4s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, [illegible] 3s to 6s.
250 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices.
Lot No. 3.
190 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 18s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one-quarter their value.
Lots No 4 and 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dress, from 8s 9d to 21s the dress; now selling at other houses in this city at from 15s to 35s.
175 Flounced Dresses, equally under value.
200 Pieces of French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 3s 11½d, 4s 6d 5s, to 12s the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Batistes and Fancy Quiltings, and Honeycombs, for travelling or seaside; Mantels and Pardessus.
Lot No 6.
300 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 4½d, 5½d, 8½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price.
20 Pieces of very wide Sash Ribbons, equally cheap.
Lots No. 7 and 8.
Paris Millinery, Mantles, Crinoline, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest and most *recherche* character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of last Summer Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price.
Lots No. 9 and 10.
A choice variety of Spanish Lace Shawls and Honiton sets; also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices. Our remaining Departments, including— Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Parasols, Flowers, Baby Linens, and Mourning, Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF. 22 & 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET. P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS (all Wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; UNION ditto, from 1s. 5d; also to the Reduced Price List of TURKEY CARPETS, all the New Patterns, in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Patent Felt, &c. OIL CLOTHS from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, of all kinds. Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c. P. S. has added a CURTAIN DEPARTMENT, with the Newest Designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country. P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon or Elastic Floor Cloth. 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

IMPORTANT.—THE ONLY MANUFACTORY OF OILCLOTH IN IRELAND!!! 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND STREET, DUBLIN. Entrance, 69, Jervis-street. Established 1791. JOHN D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor. J. D. F. invites the Public to see the Floor-cloth making, which cannot be seen in this country unless at his Factory. House Painting, Decorating, &c., carried on as usual in the same superior style, with that economy and despatch for which Franklin's Establishment has been celebrated for the last sixty years. J. D. F. begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has been so fortunate as to secure the entire services of two of the first Grainers and Ornamental Painters, Letterers, &c., in Ireland, and can, with confidence, undertake the most superior class of work, in addition to the plainest description. N.B.—A carefully selected stock of Room Papers, Decorations, &c., suitable for all description of rooms, at prices not known before. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. A considerable reduction made to Hotels and Public Institutions.

TO BE SOLD, for £27, cost 40 Guineas, a truly fine large single STONE BRILLIANT RING, set transparent in fine Gold, claw setting. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street, late T. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased for cash, or 20 per cent. extra allowed in exchange for Stock.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city. THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c. J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c. Please note address— J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. *.* The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1815. TO THE ARMY AND NAVY. For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice. Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 88th, 92nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c. Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor, WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen. Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER. No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 4s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers. For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and [illegible] yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c. GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

TEA CIRCULAR. Tea Department, Henry-street, Dublin, September, 1860. We beg to inform Families and all Purchasers of Teas throughout Ireland, who are desirous of procuring First-class Unadulterated GENUINE BLACK and GREEN TEAS, that we are at all times large holders of the Finest Teas that can be obtained, and which we are now offering at the Lowest Market Cash Prices. Our present Stock is particularly worthy of attention—the prices of which are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS.	
Sound Congou Tea	3s 0d per lb.
Excellent Strong Wiry Tea	3s 4d "
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou,	3s 8d "
F. & Co.'s Celebrated Genuine Black Tea,	4s 0d "
F. & Co.'s Finest Souchong Flavoured	4s 4d "
GREEN TEAS.	
Excellent Hyson	4s 6d "
Good Mixing do.	5s 0d "
First-class Strong, do	5s 6d "
Finest Small Shot Gunpowder	6s 0d "

We beg to state that the most economical Teas for Families to purchase are our FAMILY CONGOU, at 3s. 8d., and CELEBRATED BLACK, at 4s. As the lowest Congou Tea pays the same duty (1s. 5d. in the lb) as the finest descriptions imported, the above two kinds we specially recommend as possessing strength, body, and flavour; and will be found far cheaper, for general consumption than Teas at a lower price. Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, of any of the above Teas (with the exception of our Common Congou at 3s.) will be allowed a discount of 2d per pound. We are, respectfully, FAWCETT & CO.,

26, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN NORTH, AND 13, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN, (Late Messrs. Goldsmith's). JOHN D'ARCY, TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR. J. D. respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends and the Public, that having laid in his Stock for Cash, enables him to supply those who may favour him with a trial with every article of the very best description on as good terms as can be had at any other respectable house in Dublin. Orders by post carefully attended to, and a prompt delivery by his vans in the city and suburbs. The Establishment will open on the 31st instant.

MASDEU. A Rich French Red Wine, 24s. per doz. Small Bottles, 13s. " ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, 138, NORTH KING-STREET, DUBLIN. 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present, and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor. 46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860. The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale. It consists *exclusively* of Wines of the highest quality. The PORT is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co's first brand; none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The CLARETS for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Gustier, of the first growths of 1854. The SHERRY, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The CHAMPAGNE Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character. Purchasers of an entire binn or upwards can have free storage. FREDERICK STOKES. 46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings, 2nd July, 1860.

SHANNON SAUCE. A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE, For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c. Prepared only by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., DUBLIN; And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigee par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28 HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian. References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS. On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865. On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP. Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil. Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by Post. UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family. The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order. The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness. Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D. Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D. Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon. Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D. French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University. Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD. Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c. The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood. Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The last Session of 1860 will commence on Wednesday, 12th September. A statement of terms, &c., may be obtained on application. NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

INSTITUTION FOR COLLEGIATE, PROFESSIONAL, AND GENERAL EDUCATION, 89, LOWER LEESON-STREET.
PATRONS: The Earl of Roden. The Earl of Mayo. Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Cashel. Major-General Cunynghame, C.B. Right Hon J Napier. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M P. Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M P. The Earl of Enniskillen. Lord George Hill. Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath. Major-General Maunsell. Very Rev the Dean of Emly. Rev G S Smith D D, T C D. J Vance, Esq, M P.
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL AND SUPERVISION. Rev C S Stanford, D D. Rev A M Pollock. Rev W P Walshe. T W White, Esq, Barrister.
PRESIDENT: Rev C M Fleury, D D, T C D. PRINCIPAL: Rev A W Leet, A M, Ex-Scholar and Senior Moderator, T C D. HEAD MASTER: J. Murray, Esq, LL D.
Business has been resumed, and the Classes formed, in the various departments. As a large number of Tutors is in constant employment, individual attention and explanation are secured to the pupils, while a most effective discipline is maintained. Among the latest distinctions obtained by the pupils are the following:— Mr. GEORGE DE BUTTS, a Classical Sizarship and Hebrew Premium, June, 1860. Mr. EDWARD BURTON, Eighth Place. Mr. M. CLARKE and Mr. J. HILL, Admission into the Woolwich Military College. Mr. BRABAZON, Third Place at Sandhurst College.
BOARDING DEPARTMENT. WARDEN: Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL. This branch of the Institution is conducted with every attention to the education, manners, and comfort of the resident pupils, who are regarded as members of the family, and have consequently all the advantages of domestic recreation and society. For particulars and prospectuses, apply to the Principal.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY. At the Thirtieth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, held at the Offices of the Company, Waterford Terminus, at Newrath, in the County of Waterford, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1860—WM. MALCOMSON, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair— The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, The Seal of the Company was affixed to the Register of Proprietors, and the Resolutions, as follows, were severally carried unanimously, viz.:—
1st—"That the Report of the Directors now read, and the statement of Accounts for the half year ending 30th of June last, as already forwarded to the shareholders, be received and adopted."
2nd—"That Dividends be now declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, upon the several classes of Shares in this Company, at the rates following, viz:—of 5 per Cent. per annum on the 5 per Cent. Preferential Share Capital; 6 per Cent. per annum, on the 6 per Cent. Preferential Share Capital; 1 per Cent. per annum (clear of income tax) on the ordinary Share Capital; and that such dividends be respectively made payable on the 25th day of September next, to the present Registered Holders."
3rd. "That this meeting has heard with some surprise that the South Wales Railway Company intend putting boats on the Cork station of superior power and accommodation to those on the Waterford line; that it considers such a proceeding will be an infraction of existing engagements, and that it is the interest of the English companies, as well as ours, to do everything to improve the communication between Waterford and England, and to shorten the time occupied in the passage from Waterford to Milford." WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Chairman.
The ordinary business having been concluded, an extraordinary general meeting was held for the purpose of considering the expediency of creating and issuing new shares and stock, pursuant to the notice by advertisement, produced and duly read; when it was Resolved—1. "That in pursuance of the provisions of the 'Waterford and Limerick Railway Act,' 1860, there be created one General Preferential Stock to bear a perpetual preferential dividend, at the rate of Four Pounds Ten Shillings per centum per annum, to be called the 'Consolidated Preferential Stock of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.'"
2nd. "That the sum of £100,000 be now raised, in 1,000 shares of £100 each, of Consolidated Preferential Stock, in lieu of, and for the purpose of redeeming existing preference shares of the Company to an equivalent amount in nominal value."
3rd—"That, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Waterford and Limerick Railway Act, 1860,' the sum of £50,000, in addition to the sums of money which the Company are already authorised to raise, be now raised, and that for that purpose there be now created 1,000 new shares of £50 each, in the undertaking of the company, subject to redemption at par, at the end of five years from the date of their issue, or at any time thereafter, on giving 12 months' notice of the Company's intention to redeem it, and that to each of the said shares there be attached a fixed preference and priority of dividend at the rate of £5 per centum per annum."
4th—"That in pursuance of the provisions of the 'Waterford and Limerick Railway Act, 1860,' the sum be now raised, by the creation and issue of debenture stock, the sum of £297,500, in order to pay off moneys heretofore borrowed by the company, under their acts, and that to such stock there be attached an interest or dividend at a rate not exceeding £4 10s per cent. per annum, to rank and be payable next, after the interest on the mortgage or bond debt for the time being, of the company, if any, and in priority to the dividends and interest on all other stock and shares in the company, whether preferential or ordinary, to be disposed of to such parties, at such times, and on such conditions, as the directors shall think fit." WM. MALCOMSON, Chairman.
The Chairman having vacated the chair, and H. D. Hassard, Esq., M.P., having been called thereto, it was unanimously resolved— "That the special thanks of the proprietors are due to William Malcomson, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, and for his efficient services in conducting the affairs of the company." THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.

ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES. SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Damask Moreen Window Curtains, with Draperies and Blinds, A Handsome Mantelpiece Glass, A Beautiful French Clock and Shade, Chimney Lights, Numerous Articles of Ornament, Framed Engravings and Drawings, Carpets and Rugs, Fenders and Fire-irons, A Square Pianoforte, with Music-Seat and Stand, Two Ormolu Chandeliers, with Ruby Vases, A Dinner Service of Richly-coloured Ironstone China, Dessert and Evening Sets, a quantity of Cut Glass and Cutlery, Prime Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets, Towels, and Doileys, A Gold Watch and Two Gold Chains, Several Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, A Bath Chair, a Sponge Bath, and numerous other effects. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT No. 2, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES, On THURSDAY, 6th SEPT., 1860, THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. All of which is in excellent preservation, and consists chiefly of 15 hair-seat parlour chairs and two arm ditto in haircloth; pedestal and console sideboards and sarcophagus; a set of dining tables on two frames, with case for spare leaves; twelve mahogany-framed drawingroom chairs; two reclining couches and two lounging chairs, in ponceau damask moreen, *en suite* with window curtains; an open pier cabinet; loo, sofa, and trio tables; elliptic-roofed and French bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; feather beds, hair mattresses and appropriate bedding; a mahogany secretary; toilet tables, wash stands, towel rails, bidets, and commodes; mahogany and painted wardrobes and presses; chimney, cheval, and toilet glasses; chamber chairs, tables, carpets, and window curtains; stair carpets and brass rods; wire flower-stand and plants; mahogany hall chairs and tables; an excellent eight-day clock (by Smith); hall lantern and umbrella stand; oil-cloth, foot mats, and door rugs; a quantity of kitchen and pantry delf; japanned, copper, tin, and iron culinary utensils; deal tables, dresser, tin-lined screen and plate drainer; servants' iron and stretcher beds and bedding; a small ladder; tubs, crocks, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The piano, table linen, and sheeting at 4. The books at the conclusion of the Sale. JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

TO BE SOLD, a very fast Eight-ton Cutter Yacht, coppered and copper-fastened, well found in every respect and in perfect order; has won several matches, and would be very suitable for lake or river sailing.—Apply to "J. D. M.," 15, Lower Gloucester street, Dublin.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE. THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES. TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast. Subject—"Evangelical Repentance." MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen. WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon, by the Rev ALEXANDER KING, of Brighton, and an address by the Rev. JAMES DAVIS, on "Religion in Sweden." Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door. THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1860. IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS. I. MISSION BUILDING, 27 Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m., Rev. E. BROWNE, A.M. Subject, "The Sympathy of Jesus with Human Suffering—'Jesus wept.'"—John xi. 35. II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. A. GAULT, A.B. Subject—"The Ascension of Our Lord and the alleged Assumption of B.V.M." I. Did not the Lord Jesus Christ become a man in order that He might sympathise with us? Is not His sympathy perfect? Why, then, need we go to any other, to saint or angel, or any but Jesus, when he is our great High Priest, touched with the feeling of our infirmities? II. How do we know the fact of the resurrection and ascension of our Lord? It is not on the testimony of eye-witnesses, and the direct statement of Scripture? Was any one an eye-witness of the resurrection of the Blessed Virgin? Is there any Scripture for it? Was any one an eye-witness of the Assumption or taking up into heaven of the body of the Blessed Virgin? Is there any Scripture for it? Does not St. Peter say, "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye-witnesses of His majesty."—2 Peter, i. 16. Could he have said the same of the Blessed Virgin? Is the Ascension of Jesus a fact or a fable? Is the Assumption of Mary a fact or a fable? Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS!— THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON, of the well-known RED BANK BURREN OYSTERS, AT THE COLLEGE HOTEL, 6, COLLEGE-STREET, and 29 and 30, FLEET-STREET. The Proprietor, in returning his best thanks for the very great patronage he has experienced from his numerous Friends and Customers for so many years, begs leave to inform them that he has added to his Hotel the House, 29, Fleet-street, and has spared no expense in making it both clean and comfortable. He has fitted up three very comfortable Supper and Luncheon Rooms, where Gentlemen can be accommodated with Oysters, Chops, Steaks, Kidneys, Hot or Cold Luncheons, on the shortest notice. Gentlemen cannot be disappointed any more for Beds, as he has added a large number of Sleeping Rooms to his former Stock. A Night Porter. N.B.—Private Families supplied with Oysters at a Reduced Price.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The continuance of the favourable weather gave an upward tendency to the Funds to-day, both here and in London, the improvement being about one-eighth throughout both markets.

Bank of Ireland Stock advanced one-half per cent., and closed strongly. A recovery of one pound per share was also fully established in Nationals, and Royals were on sale at a fractionally reduced rate.

Of the Steam Securities, Atlantics alone were negotiated, the £9 Shares having declined one-eighth, and closed with sellers, and the fully paid up shares having advanced one-quarter. City of Dublin Shares of the three denominations were on sale, and an enhanced price was again offered for Dublin and Liverpool Steamship Building Shares, the selling price leaving a large margin.

In Mining Shares, General Mines appeared weak, and gave way one-eighth; Mining Company of Ireland Shares, which had been recently on sale at a reduced price, exhibited symptoms of recovery, and were finally dealt in at last rate. Wicklow Copper Mine Shares realised the previous value.

In Alliance Gas the nominal quotations were £9¼ to £9¾, and in Patriotics £6⅝ to £6½. National Assurance shares were on sale.

In the Railway Market, Dublin and Belfasts, and Dublin and Droghedas were both first quoted *minus* the recent dividends, the quotation showing a reduction of one-quarter in the value of the former, and being equivalent to the previous rate in the latter. Midlands declined one-eighth, and the Half Shares realised last price. Waterford and Limericks were done, without the dividend, at a quotation which is equivalent to an improvement of one-quarter. Great Southern Stock was not exchanged, but was in request at last price, an advanced rate having been made for account delivery. The nominal quotations in Cork and Passage were £10¼ to £11; in Dublin and Wexfords, £5¼ to £5½; and in Irish South Easterns £6 to £6¼.

In Preference Securities, the dealings were in the 5 per cents. of the Dublin and Drogheda Company (marked No. 3. in the Official List), which produced a premium of £2, and in Great Southern 4 per cent. stock, which produced last value, and continued in request.

A circular has just been issued to the shareholders of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, announcing the intention of the board to raise fresh capital, amounting to £50,000 (in 1,000 shares of £50 each), for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the four steam vessels required to carry out the new postal contract; applications from intending shareholders to be made on or before 8th September.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 31.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	[illegible]
Ditto account, 12th October	[illegible]
New 3 per Cent. Stock	[illegible]
Ditto for new account, 12th October	[illegible]
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	237
National Bank	62
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
Dublin and Glasgow	50½
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	67
Mining Company of Ireland	32½
General Mining Company (Limited)	4¼
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	[illegible]
Dublin and Drogheda	[illegible]
Midland Great Western	[illegible]
Do. Half Shares	[illegible]
Waterford and Limerick	[illegible]
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	97¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 per cent. Reduced	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New 3 per cent. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 31.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—[illegible] Hills & prem.; Eastern Counties 54½; Leeds Northern, 105½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½; London and North Western, 99½ ⅝ ¼; Midland Stock, 123¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Bank Stock, 231½; Caledonian, 93⅜; Turkish (new), 60½ ⅝; Great Western, 69½; Mexican, 21 ⅝; North British, 63¾ ⅞; York and North Midland, 81½; Great Northern 114¼; Great Northern A, 115; South Eastern, 88½ ⅝; Account, 88⅝ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 53⅞; Great Western, 71⅞ 2; London and South Western, 92; Turkish (old), 73⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81⅜. Consols have slightly improved upon more favourable weather, and are now steady at 93⅛. Shares have improved in prices, and market good in tone. Leeds stock particularly strong. Canadian dull. French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Stock market to-day has quickly responded to the improvement in the weather. The Funds have risen one-eighth. British Railway Stocks, particularly Lancashire and Yorkshire, have likewise advanced. There is rather an animated demand at higher rates for several classes of foreign bonds. The feeling generally in the Stock Exchange is more favourable.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been steady, and quotations have again improved. Rentes closed at 68.15, or about 10c. higher than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The weather having again been comparatively favourable, the English funds to-day, have been steadily maintained at previous quotations. In the Discount market to-day, the demand was moderate, and the general rate rather under the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange it is difficult to employ money for short periods at two per cent. In foreign stocks, the principal movement has been in Mexican. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day, was £20,000. There has been little doing in the Railway market to-day, except in connection with the settlement. The principal changes were a decline in Midland and Great Northern, and an advance in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Other stocks showed no material alteration.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds remain stationary in price with very little business; on the whole, however, the tendency at the close was rather firmer than of late, the rain holding off and the money market remaining tolerably quiet. There was a good demand for money to-day, the best short bills were discounted at 3¾ per cent. In all other cases the rates were above Bank minimum. A fair amount of business was done at the Bank.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The pacific assurances contained in the speech of Count de Persigny, at the opening of the Council of the Loire, have not had the effect they were intended to produce—namely, the restoration of confidence in commercial circles, and the removal of those political anxieties which have prevailed for some time past. At the present moment, however, the principal cause which effects trade, and the money and other markets, is the state of the weather. The slightest gleam of sunshine has an immediate tendency to make the Funds rally, and to keep down the prices of provisions; and the return of rain, on the other hand, is quite sufficient to promote a corresponding reaction. The accounts from the English manufacturing districts show, generally, that a want of activity still exists, although money is abundant, and accommodation, in consequence, to be had on easier terms; first-class short-dated paper, for instance, is now readily discounted in London at 3¾ per cent., which is the average quotation, and in some special cases 3½ is taken. Notwithstanding, however, the depressing influence which the unfavourable harvest prospects have contributed lately to exercise on manufacturing industry, the Board of Trade returns for the month and seven months ending the 31st of July, now issued, present, on the whole, an improvement compared with the previous return. A recovery in the export branches is established in a slight degree, but, through the position of foreign political affairs, the energies of the mercantile interests are somewhat crippled. The total declared value of exports for the month last passed was £12,522,698 against £11,285,451 in 1859, and £10,993,997 in 1858, presenting an increase, compared with the former period, of £1,237,247, and an increase of £1,528,701 with the latter. For the seven months of the present year the total was £74,542,687 against £74,288,610 in 1859, and £64,461,801 in 1858, being an increase of £254,077 compared with 1859, and of £10,080,886 contrasted with 1858. The principal variations exhibited in these returns are—as regards exports, an increase in coals and culm, cotton manufactures, earthenware, linen yarn, machinery, seed, oil, silk manufactures, spirits, worsted manufactures, and woollen and worsted yarn. On the reverse side must be enumerated cotton yarns, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, metals, wool, and woollen manufactures. With respect to imports, the articles showing an increase are cocoa, metals, flaxseed and linseed, silk manufactures, sugar, tea, timber, wine, and woollen manufactures. On the other hand, a decrease is shown in coffee, cotton, flax, and hemp, leather manufactures, oils, raw silk, spirits, tallow, tobacco and wool. There has been a large increase in the importations of all descriptions of grain and flour. In the case of provisions an increase is presented in bacon and hams, butter, cheese, eggs, and lard; but a decrease appears in salt beef and pork.

Wool—There is little doing in our market; prices range from 25s 6d to 27s. The quantity exported from the North Wall, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, was small, amounting to 143 bales and packs only. In the English woollen districts, also, the demand is inactive, trade in woollens being rather dull. The public sales in London have closed for good descriptions, and the low wools will be now offered. All the wool already brought forward may be said to have sold at full prices.

Cotton—No change to notice. Market firm. The sales of the week amount to 51,760 bales.

Leather and Hides—At the Leadenhall Market, London, the supplies of leather somewhat exceed the demand; but prices are steady, and no reduction takes place in the limited business effected. Raw hides are also steady in value, with an average supply.

Produce—In the London market business has been dull, and operations have been almost exclusively confined to the public sales, at which, however, steady prices are realised. The demand for rice has again subsided, but full rates are still obtained. Bengal of old import brings, for ordinary, 11s to 11s 6d; and for middling and good, from 12s 5d to 13s 6d. The public sales of sugar have passed off without spirit at about late quotations, Barbadoes selling from 35s to 43s 6d; and Jamaica at 35s 6d to 43s 6d. Mauritius has mostly sold, for very low to fine brown, at 32s to 38s 6d; and yellow at 40s to 42s; Bengal date brought from 38s to 43s per cwt.; and Porto Rico from 38s 6d to 39s. For coffee there has been a steady but not an active demand. Plantation Ceylon went from 65s to 76s at auction, for low to good middling; and good ordinary native Ceylon sold at 62s. Tea is unchanged, and prices continue, for common congou, 1s 3¼d to 1s 4d. Saltpetre is also quiet. Cochineal is likewise inactive, and late quotations are barely maintained. A parcel of safflower, middling Bengal, realised £6 5s to £7 at public sale; and Cutch was brought in at 27s per cwt. The tallow market is firm.

Provisions—There was only a small attendance at the bacon market on yesterday, and prices were unchanged, viz., 66s to 74s; hams, 66s to 70s; long, 78s to 84s; and cheeks, 56s to 58s per cwt.

Butter, 9d to 11d per lb; firkins, 90s to 100s per cwt. The quantity exported from the North Wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 1,840 firkins, 91 casks, 1 barrel, and 6 boxes.

Eggs, 6s per 124, for export; 6s 8d retail.

Potatoes, 2s 4d to 4s per cwt. There are more reports as to disease, and dry weather is anxiously looked for, to prevent its further progress.

Hay, 2s 2d to 3s 4d per cwt.; straw, 4s to 4s 6d.

Coals, 16s 6d to 18s per ton; coke, 12s per chaldron—rather high prices. It is generally supposed that sufficient turf will not have been saved in the country for the winter, and that large quantities of coal will be required to supply the deficiency, and speculators are already on the alert, expecting that this article will become dear, and in more than ordinary demand.

Cattle—At the London cattle market, on yesterday there was a fair supply of stock, consisting of 1,980 beasts, 13,600 sheep and lambs, 1,240 calves, and 312 pigs. Prime beasts, sheep, and lambs were strong at Monday's rates, but inferior breeds were lower, and calves also declined from ½d to ⅛d per lb.; in pigs, however, there was no change. At Glasgow there was about the same number of cattle as on the previous Thursday, the great majority of which were inferior, and sold slowly at reduced rates; but the supply of sheep and lambs was moderate, and the demand was, in consequence, somewhat active at full prices. Our Smithfield market on yesterday was rather small from the Mullingar fair occurring on Wednesday, but prices of beef and mutton were fully supported. Beef, 54s to 65s per cwt., in sink; mutton, 6½d to 7½d, and in some cases 8d, hoggets being scarce; veal, 6½d to 7½d, and 8d per lb; lambs almost out; pigs, 63s to 66s per cwt. The exports from the North Wall, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, comprised 3,378 head of cattle, 3,533 sheep, 947 lambs, 316 pigs, and 31 calves.

Grain, &c.—The recent improvement in the tone of the markets in the United Kingdom has had the effect of causing a corresponding activity among buyers at the Black Sea ports; but there is a scarcity of vessels at those ports, and a consequent increase in freights, which will operate more or less against exportation. The reports from the Continent during the week show somewhat divided markets; in some places an advance in prices from late quotations has occurred, in others a reduction; and at Paris trade has been rather dull. In the London markets, although the weather has been changeable, the high prices at the close of last week have been barely supported throughout this, and importers have exhibited a disposition to accept more modified terms; but the excitement appears to have settled down, and at Mark-lane, on Wednesday, there was not much business doing. At Manchester and Birmingham, on yesterday, however, prices generally still tended upwards, but at Liverpool, to-day, under the influence of improved weather, and the accounts from London, the market was quiet, and prices, which have been lately advancing there, stood still. The reports from Mark-lane, of this day's market, represent the supplies to have been liberal, and wheat to be had from 6d to 1s per quarter lower, but that trade was slow for all articles. The weather appears also to have been fine, and should it become settled, it is generally supposed that prices in London must come down, and that, under this belief, buyers are pausing. The crops are stated, however, to be in a most critical position. At our Corn Exchange to-day the market was quiet, and prices were much the same as on Tuesday. There was a fair sale for wheat, but Indian corn was quite dull, and there is now little or no demand for this article in the country districts. There were also several samples of new grain at market. White oats brought from 15s to 16s 6d; tawny, 14s to 15s; and bere 14s 6d to 17s; for four samples of barley, 18s was refused. The following are the quotations, viz:—White wheat, 36s to 38s; red do., 34s to 35s 6d; old oats, 16s to 18s 6d; oatmeal, 16s to 18s 6d; bakers' flour, 18s to 21.

The following grain-laden vessels sailed from Falmouth, for Irish ports on Tuesday last, viz:—

3	containing wheat for		Cork.
3	"	"	Dublin.
2	"	"	Larne.
2	"	"	Waterford.
1	"	"	Portrush.
1	"	"	Belfast.
1	"	"	Limerick.
3	"	Indian corn	Waterford.
1	"	"	Dublin.

Of the three vessels of wheat for Dublin, the arrival of one, the Volante de Dio, containing 2,600 quarters of wheat, was reported in yesterday evening.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

Provisions—Spitalfields—A small attendance at the bacon market to-day; prices 66s to 74s per cwt.; short hams, 62s to 70s per do; long hams, 78s to 84s per do.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 76s; old, 66s to 70s; hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel Cool butter, 10d to 11d per lb; firkins, 93s 4d to 100s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s to 6s 2d per 124 (wholesale); 6s 10d to 7s per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 98s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, August 30—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s per cwt; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool butter 9½d to 11d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—Our cattle market was rather small; the prices of last week maintained. Beef, 54s to 65s per cwt in sink; mutton, 6½ to 7½ per lb., and in some cases 8d. Veal, 6d to 7½d. Pigs, 63s to 66s per cwt.

Fish—Herrings, fresh, 5s per hundred.

Fowl—Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; live ducks, 18s per do.

Potatoes—2s 8d to 3s to 3s 8d per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 1s 8d to 2s to 3s 4d per cwt; straw, 4s 4s to 6d per do.

Bread—First quality, 8½d; second ditto, 7½d; third ditto, 7d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 18s per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal week ending Thursday, 30th August, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin market six Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Little doing: buyers from 25s 6d to 26s to 27s according to quality. At Mullingar fair none offered.

Trade quite in suspense, owing to the state of the weather; no transactions from which to quote prices.—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The weather is still unsettled, and we have had occasional heavy showers since Tuesday. We had a quiet market at our Corn Exchange to-day, without change in the prices of any description of old grain. Indian corn very dull. There were several samples of new grain at market; condition very variable. 18s was refused for four samples of barley. White oats brought 15s to 16s 6d; tawny, 14 to 15s; and bere 14s 6d to 17s.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	36 0	to	38 0	Oatmeal	16 0	to	18 6
Red do.	34 0	to	35 6	Bakers' flour	18 0	to	21 0
Old oats	16 0	to	18 6	Indian corn	34 0	to	35 6
New do.	00 0	to	00 0	per 480 lbs.			

RETURN OF OATS AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

			From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
374	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone..	34 0	38 0	35 6
509	Oats do.	14 stone..	15 3	19 6	18 0
—	Bere do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
51	Barley do.	16 stone..	16 0	16 0	16 0
—	Rape do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
279	Oatmeal cwt	8 stone..	17 6	19 0	18 6

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—August 25.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 1	Oats	27 1	Beans	47 7
Barley	34 9	Rye	40 4	Peas	43 9
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.					
Wheat	58 6	Oats	26 9	Beans	46 7
Barley	33 4	Rye	41 9	Peas	41 9

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 31.—Weather fine. Supplies liberal. Attendance fair. Trade slow for all articles. Wheat, about 1s or 6d per quarter easier. Barley quiet. Flour also quiet.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather very fine. Supplies large Every article nominally unchanged.

WOOL SALES.—These sales have commenced to-day, and a full average number of buyers being in attendance, most of the wool offered has been disposed of at extreme rates, and in some instances a slight advance.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 31.—Sugar firm; a few Demeraras sold at 39s, and 1,700 bags Bengal at 46s. Cossipores, 45s 6d. Seeds still advancing. Coffee, a few good tierces Jamaica 70s to 80s per ton, good middling. Rice—no transactions; market quiet.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, AUG. 31.—Supplies short, firm trade. Wheat 2s., barley and beans 1s. higher. Oats and shelling also dearer.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET, AUG. 31.—Yarns firm at rates of Tuesday. Cloth is still heavy of sale, but the fall already established in both is leading to more general inquiry, and to rather more business in the latter.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A full average supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market. Prime breeds realised Monday's currency, but inferior beasts decline in value 2d per 8lbs. Sheep, the show of which was good, met a dull inquiry. Downs and half-breds supported previous rates; other breeds gave way 2d per 8lbs. We have a dull sale for lambs, at a fall in value of 2d per 8lbs. Owing to large supplies from abroad, calves were very dull, and 4d to 6d per 8lbs lower than on Monday. Pigs were firm and in moderate request, on former terms, but milch cows were a dull inquiry. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality do, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 5s to 5s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality do, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 4s 6d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,200; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 11,100; calves, 750; pigs, 312. Foreign—Beasts, 780; sheep, 2,300; calves, 490.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	60s 1d	34s 9d	27s 1d	40s 4d	47s 7d	43s 9d
Six weeks ..	58s 6d	33s 4d	26s 9d	41s 9d	46s 7d	41s 9d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	80,588	820	3,063	87	2,104	99

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LEINSTER INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS. Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms. SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

TROUSERS CUTTING. THIS branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garment so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the cloth in the proper place, as necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen. BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained during the last twelve years. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Trousers Makers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

FROM a statement in the *Clerical Journal* it would appear "that the qualified candidates for curacies "are so few that the Irish bishops are compelled to "ordain gentlemen who have failed in passing "the Divinity examination" prescribed by the University. It would be little wonder if qualified candidates for the Church were scarce. To pass the College Divinity Examination requires ordinary cleverness, some study, and a fair share of perseverance; but these qualities have risen in the mark et A clever, steady, and diligent young man may obtain at once, his £150 a-year in one of our mercantile establishments, with the certainty of a rise if his conduct be meritorious. Such a man may obtain readily a commission in the army or employment in the public offices, or he may compete for the Indian Civil Service and obtain £600 a year as a beginning. Naturally enough, then, there will be a dearth of qualified candidates for ordination as long as a curate is supposed to be amply remunerated by the wages of a second-class carpenter. It is rather too much, to expect that the best men will reserve themselves for the poorest place, and that, reversing the Apostolic precept, that they who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel, they will, for the sake of preaching enter upon a course of respectable starvation.

Still there are men—properly qualified men—quite enough for all the wants of the Church—who love the ministerial office, notwithstanding its difficulties and its poverty. The *Clerical Journal* is in error as to this point. These qualified candidates are not the most eligible candidates for curacies. Some rectors like your plain, humble, plodding, biddable stupidities. In the first place, their sermons will not cast into shadow the well-worn abstract of Dr. South or Tollotson; there is nothing startlingly fresh or attractively novel about them; and, in the second place, though it appears to be a primary concern, their services can be had remarkably cheap, or even for nothing. There is a system steadily persevered in, which is ruining the influence and power of the Church, and it is this, There are young men to be found with some means and hopeful friends. They are not over clever or over diligent, but that does not appear to be a drawback. These young men are quite ready to accept nomination curacies; that is, for the sake of obtaining ordination, they engage to serve as a curate for one or two years, as the case may be, for nothing. This at once explains the dearth of qualified candidates. They are unreasonable enough to look for salary. It is very convenient for some rectors to have the duty done, and pocket a curate's salary. The Church is full of curates unemployed; there are advertisements daily from curates "out of "place," but the supply of unqualified candidates is greater than the demand for the qualified, and the curate market is ruinously surfeited.

Now, there is no use whatever in mincing matters. We will state nothing but what we know to be the fact, and we will leave it to the public to decide whether properly qualified candidates are likely to be sought for or to be found.

Let the reader, then, imagine that he has before him three of the most populous and wealthy suburbs of Dublin. The churches in these suburbs are crowded by attentive congregations. There are schools to be minded, hospitals to be visited, the sick are to be comforted, the poor are to have the Gospel preached to them. Well, the salary of the assistant-curates in two or three fashionable suburbs amount to £50 a-year, and in the other is nothing at all. The congregations, of course, do not know this, but it is true nevertheless.

Imagine, now, a fine old parish church in a very poor but populous district in the city of Dublin. Suppose there are schools, and Scripture readings, and fellowship meetings to be attended. Suppose that the emissaries of Rome are busy, and have to be met firmly and resolutely; suppose that an energetic man, a scholar and a gentleman, served this parish for seven years as curate, but that a saving could be made, for he had a curate's regular salary. At first, a young gentleman was brought in, as a nomination curate only, to assist him, and then the seven years' curate was dismissed, and the "assistant" does the duty for £40 a year. If there be such a parish, and if there exist such a case, we say it is little wonder there is a dearth of accomplished candidates.

The Bishops have the remedy in their own hands, if they will but use it. Let them ordain no more candidates until the curates now unemployed procure a pulpit and a salary, provided their conduct has been without reproach. Let them set their faces against this nomination system. On the face of it, it is unrighteous. It may be said that the salary of the incumbent or rector is small, or he is unequal to the duty. That is no reason why he should obtain gratuitous assistance, or thrust unqualified candidates upon the Church. The Church must not, nor ought it, to suffer from the circumstances of individuals, nor should the anxiety of unqualified candidates to enter the ministry excuse their selection by those who have the power of nomination.

SHOULD any gentleman of a literary turn of mind wish for four years' peace and competence to mature his ideas and prepare his lucubrations for the press, he has only to open school in England and flog a boy or two to death. To be sentenced to four years' penal servitude in England is a better thing than to obtain a sizarship in Trinity College. In the latter institution a youth has to provide himself with fire and lights, with the inevitable breakfast and anti-somniferous tea. He has, moreover, to provide for the exigencies of his skip, and to become a willing lender to a multitude of borrowers. The worst of a penal conviction in England is that it provides a daring criminal with everything for only four years. There are obsequious warders and complaisant governors, who think it quite an honour to have a literary prisoner under their care, especially if he be the interesting victim of a mania for boy-slaughter. We dont encourage the talent for composition in Ireland, especially in convicts. We are evidently quite behind the age. We are barbarous enough to think that a ruffian who has flogged a boy of sixteen to death should be visited with solitary confinement for a time, with hard labour, with prison fare and prison rule. We compel, righteously as we believe, the criminal of family, of ability, of education, and even of wealth, to go through the same routine as the most vulgar criminal, if the crimes be alike. We make the criminal's time of sentence a hard one, though not cruel; and the result is that crime has decreased three-fourths in Ireland within the last eight years. But in England they are quite above that. A criminal there is a famous personage, if he have committed an infamous crime; and inspectors, governors, jailors, and warders are the most obliging set of gentlemen on earth, provided they are honoured by the company of a murderer.

Two or three months since a schoolmaster, of the name of Hopley, was convicted of aggravated manslaughter. A poor young lad, named Cancellor, had been committed to his charge. The lad may have been stupid or dull, for he could not enumerate in their order the prismatic colours, and knew but little of compound addition.

Hopley, a fair specimen of speculating English schoolmasters, took "a horrid stick," and for a year tried how far the boy's frame could resist his violence. One night screaming was heard, a sullen thud, a heavy fall, and then came silence. In the morning the poor youth was found dead, a mass of livid flesh. For this a merciful jury found a verdict of manslaughter, and an honest judge awarded four years' penal servitude. But Colonel Jebb's system is not Captain Crofton's; it is much more refined. Hopley was treated with the utmost deference and deepest respect. He is furnished with a sitting-room, called a cell. He is provided with stationery *ad libitum*. He is allowed uninterrupted leisure to collect and arrange his thoughts. His love for literary composition is fostered, and the result is a neat, hot-pressed volume, containing the most coldblooded and pitiless narrative of guilt that we have ever read.

We are not about to sully our pages with the lucubrations of this miscreant. There may be a morbid body of humanitarians or hypocrites in England who love to read the apologetic remonstrances of criminals against conviction, and their accusations against their prosecutors, their jury, and their judge. What we have to say is this, that no convict in an Irish prison could thus abuse the majesty of justice. If a governor of a jail permitted a prisoner, no matter what his rank or station, to spend his learned ease in writing pamphlets, and preparing them for the press, his reward would justly be instant dismissal. The results of the Irish and English systems of convict discipline are precisely what reasonable men would expect. In Ireland a criminal is reformed and crime is diminished; in England the murderer writes apologies for his crime, and the sentence of the law becomes an encouragement to the transgressor. Prisons were not built, nor were trials instituted, that after condemnation the convict should be enabled to garble facts, to gloss over his brutality, and to set himself insolently above his the judge in published pamphlets.

The *Times* on the Performances and Prospects of the Anti-Slavery Society:—

At intervals of twelve months or so we are generally favoured with a communication from that benevolent society which stands in permanent antagonism to slavery throughout the world. Sometimes we get a formal but rather objectless "report;" sometimes an indictment of the West Indian proprietors, as if they were slave-owners still; and occasionally a tirade against free emigration equivalent to a denunciation of Negro labour under any form. These communications we usually submit to popular judgment, and give them, at any rate, the desired publicity, if not the desired support. To-day we find ourselves at the old work again, with an energetic "appeal" before us and a summary of facts which are certainly of a most notable character. Up to a certain point, indeed, it is impossible to do otherwise than concur in the views which "the committee of the British and "Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" have here placed before the country.

"Since 1815 Great Britain has expended, upon a average, more than one million pounds sterling annually, or, in other words, more than forty million pounds sterling, in attempting to put an end to the slave trade." That is the first point taken. There, in its own words and its own type, is the estimate formed by the Anti-Slavery Society of the burden which our policy has imposed upon the British taxpayer. It is not the estimate of any grudging economist or cold-hearted financier anxious to alarm his countrymen by the enormity of the account, but a simple piece of reckoning, calculated by the very people with whose special sympathies the money has been spent, and placed at the head of the appeal which they have addressed to the public. The figures are certainly considerable. We had never, for our own part, put them quite so high, but the committee knows what it is about, no doubt, and perhaps, in one way or another, the outlay may really reach this incredible amount. Imagine our taxation lightened by a reduction of a million. Imagine that sum spent annually upon public works or institutions! Imagine all that might be done for education, science, public health, or public advantage, if such a sum were available for those objects, and it will soon be felt how very substantial is the sacrifice thus made.

We next come to the results, also estimated on the same partial authority. The Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society positively assures us that the state of things is little, if at all, better than it was before we commenced the expenditure of our money. To meet the incredulity which would naturally be experienced at so startling an announcement, the committee provides official declarations of the fact. A commodore on the African Station writes to the Admiralty that the Slave Trade "is now conducted on a scale fully as formidable as it was ten years back." A Rear-Admiral reports that "for many years back the prospect of putting down the Slave Trade has seldom been less encouraging." The British Commissary Judge at Havannah communicates to the Government at home the "enormous increase of the Slave Trade within the year this day ended" (December 31, 1858.) Lord Malmesbury writes to the British Minister at Madrid that the Slave Trade is undoubtedly carried on in Cuba "to an extent little, if at all, inferior" to that which prevailed before its abolition was agreed upon; and, finally, Lord John Russell gives us the latest statistics on the subject, by declaring in the House of Commons this very Session, that from 30,000 to 40,000 slaves are imported into Cuba every year from the coast of Africa, in despite of all our endeavours to intercept the supply by our eternal blockade.

Here, then, is the account of our investment, as rendered by the Anti-Slavery Society itself. The reader may safely accept every word of it. It is all as true as gospel. We have said the same thing ourselves fifty times over; in fact, we have said a little more. There are still one or two items to be added to the wrong side of the account. We observe, indeed, that the committee does on this occasion condescend to add to the £40,000,000 sunk in this enterprise the "loss of thousands of lives" as well as of numerous costly vessels of war; and it might have been further stated that the sufferings of the Negroes themselves, as the Anti-Slavery Society has elsewhere acknowledged, have been actually aggravated by the operations of the system pursued. Disheartening, too, as these results are, they are perfectly natural, and must be expected to continue without change so long as the conditions of the case remain the same. Cuba provides a market for slaves in which the price is so high and the demand so steady as to make the trade infallibly remunerative. We need only extract the statements of the appeal before us to show the reason why the Slave Trade flourishes in spite of all we can do to put it down. A Negro can be bought on the Coast of Africa for £4; he can be sold in Cuba for £260. Our cruisers generally capture about 33 per cent. of the vessels engaged in the traffic; 66 per cent. make a safe run of it. Anybody may compute the profits of such a business. The committee puts them, for the year 1857, at 1,400 per cent. on the capital embarked. They are prodigious enough, at any rate, to make it absolutely certain that so long as they can be realised the trade will be carried on. It is equally certain that they will continue to be realised, for anything we can do in the way of blockade. The appeal before us enters with superfluous detail into the manœuvres adopted by the slave dealers to escape detection. Such information is perfectly unnecessary. It may be taken for granted that we shall be always outwitted in a contest like this where we have nothing but force to oppose to self-interest and cunning, and where even force cannot be exerted except under embarrassing restrictions. So long as Cuban planters are ready to buy, people will be found ready to sell, and slaves will make their way to Havanna as surely as cotton does to England.

This brings us, then, to the point of the present appeal. What does the Anti-Slavery Society purpose to do? "The time has arrived," says the Committee, "when something must be seriously attempted to put an end to this awful state of things." We are much of that opinion, but what form is the attempt to take? That is what we now learn. The Committee, we are told, "have suggested to Lord John Russell to demand of Spain the immediate cessation of the Slave Trade, or to intimate that Great Britain will require the reimbursement, with interest, of the £400,000 compensation money paid to Spain in 1817 for her discontinuance of the traffic, and the cessation of diplomatic intercourse." There is the course chalked out for us, but we must needs say that we cannot look upon it with any great amount of confidence. We doubt if Spain would either assent to our proposition or be much alarmed at the alternative. We do not think we should very easily get the £400,000 and interest, and it would be a poor set-off against our £40,000,000 if we did. The scheme is so far good that it proceeds on the right principle. If the importation of slaves into Cuba could be effectually prohibited by the Spanish Government or actually prevented by the authorities of the colony, the Slave Trade would be at an end, and with it our expenditure also; but the method by which this consummation is to be brought to pass is precisely the question which has never yet been solved.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUGUST 29.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, left Alt-na-Guisasch, yesterday morning, and returned to the Castle in the evening, having ridden round by Loch Callater.

His Serene Highness the Prince and her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen arrived at the Castle yesterday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Lady Churchill has relieved Lady Macdonald as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl of Bective left Dublin on Thursday, for Tros-yr-Afon Cottage, Bray.

Lord Castlerosse, accompanied by his agent, Thomas Gallwey, Esq., left Kenmare House on Thursday, for Glengariff, *en route* for his estates near Bantry, where his arrival will be greeted by a happy and contented tenantry.

Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., arrived at Cefn Park, Wrexham, on Thursday.

Captain Fox arrived at 11, Herbert-street, on Thursday, from Portrush.

Mr. and Lady Matilda Montgomery, the Misses Montgomery, and the Rev. Mr. Freke, have arrived in Dublin.

John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury has arrived at his residence, Marlfield, from London.

Captain Esmonde, M.P., has arrived at Seafield Cottage, Salthill, from London.

Colonel C. P. Leslie, M.P., has arrived at Glasslough, from London.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., arrived in Cork, from London, on Sunday last.

Captain William Stacpoole, M.P., has arrived in Ennis, from London.

Mr. Thackeray is in Paris; Mr. Shirley Brooks is to be heard of somewhere in the Highlands; Mr. Dickens is in Kent; Mr. Sala is in Paris; and Mr. Thornbury is about to have a run through the United States.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Viscount Carlingford, Rev. Sir William Ross Mahon, Bart.; Lady Mahon, family and suite; Rev. George A. and Mrs. Alcock, Rev. Dr. Carpenter, Colonel O'Connor, Imperial Austrian Service; Mrs. Colonel Kelly, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Warburton and suite; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hutcheson and the Misses Hutcheson, Mr. Morris Reynolds, Master Reynolds, and Miss Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Crigo and party (5); Mr. and Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. James L. Foster and family; Mrs. Evans and friend; Miss Becknall, Mrs. Captain Headley and family; Surgeon Pisani, J. Rowley, Esq., R.N. Departures—Lord and Lady Dunally, family and suite, for England; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clayton Browne, for St. Ann's, Blarney; Major and Mrs. Archdall, for Enniskillen; J. H. Adams, Esq., for Sharcock; H. O'B. Redmond, Esq., for Killoughter.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—The following are the latest arrivals:—The Right Hon the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Lady Louth, the Hon Mr and the Misses Plunkett, and suite, the Hon F Crofton, Lady and Miss Robinson and suite, Mrs and Miss Tottenham and suite the Rev J and Mrs Bitchley.

Church.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross has collated the Rev. Thomas Olden to the Vicarage of Tullilease, Diocese of Cloyne, vacant by the death of the Rev. Doctor Greene; and the Rev. Horace Townsend Fleming to the Rectory of St. Michael, Diocese of Cork.

By permission of the Board of Trinity College, there is, at noon on Sundays, a Service, in the College Chapel, for the parishioners.

Thanks.

From Mr. J. C. Foster to Lord William Fitz[illegible] relief of the sufferers by the accident at Port[illegible] to be divided as follows:—£1 10s. to Cun[illegible] and family, and £1 to Neill's children.

The Army.

The Lady Clarendon, East India tr[illegible] at Plymouth with the service comp[illegible] of the 8th (the King's) Regiment [illegible] reported in the *Times*, reached [illegible] with the remainder of the tr[illegible] Calcutta, consisting of non-c[illegible] the Royal Artillery, 5th [illegible] Fusiliers, 37th [illegible] Rifles, 71st Highlanders, and 88th Connaught [illegible] whole of whom were landed yesterday at [illegible] when the sick and disabled men were [illegible] Fort Pitt, Chatham.

No further drafts of troops for foreign [illegible] despatched from the camp at Colchester for [illegible] strength of the force now in camp, exclusive of [illegible] and non-commissioned officers, is 1,725 rank a[illegible]

In consequence of the amalgamation of the [illegible] Royal army, nearly all the recruits have left [illegible] near Brentwood, and a draft of the [illegible] only the staff remaining.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on T[illegible] Admiralty:—Commander W. C. F. Wilson, [illegible] commissioned; Commander J. R. Alexander [illegible] commissioned; Commander E. Field, to the [illegible] missioned; Lieutenant Henry Fairfax, to the [illegible] W. A. de V. Brownlow, to the Tartar; Lie[illegible] Blair, to the Trafalgar; Lieutenant Charles G.[illegible] the Wellesley; Lieutenant Richard B. Foster [illegible]; Lieutenant John B. Telfer, to the St. Vin[illegible] ant Alexander Henderson, to the Hogue.

LATEST NEW[illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH [illegible] TIMES O[illegible] Half-pa[illegible]

ITALY.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Patrie* of this even[illegible] the following telegrams, dated Naples, 30t[illegible] Tranquility prevails in the city. The [illegible] a review of some of the regiments [illegible] been despatched to Castellamare. T[illegible] military demonstration in favour of an[illegible] Piedmont has been adjourned. Gariba[illegible] Calabria, but it is not known in wh[illegible] Decisive events are expected to take pl[illegible] Baron Brenier has obtained the satisfacti[illegible] demanded. The *Patrie* also says it is asser[illegible] more regiments are about to be despatched [illegible] reinforcements.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

GENOA, AUG. 31.—According to advices [illegible] a report was current that General Brigan[illegible] shot at Montelone by the soldiers of his ow[illegible] It is stated that Garibaldi entered Montelone [illegible] inst., and that he had succeeded in tran[illegible] whole of his army to the mainland.

MEETING BETWEEN THE EMPER[illegible] AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Austr[illegible]* says:—According to intelligence, received [illegible] Warsaw, the rumour of an approaching in[illegible] tween the Emperors of Austria, Russia, an[illegible] Regent, gains more consistence, and prep[illegible] that event are, it is said, being made.

AUSTRIA.

A Reuter's telegram states that the Austri[illegible] will propose to the Emperor to send autog[illegible] to be read on the assembling of the Reichsra[illegible] the sincerity of his intentions to give satisfa[illegible] legitimate wishes of the people.

It is hoped such a letter would preven[illegible] debates in the Reichsrath, and allow the Gov[illegible] tranquility close the session with the incre[illegible] dence of the country.

FRANCE.

The French papers contain a further so-ca[illegible] declaration. At the Council-General of the [illegible] Marshal Magnan said he had it from the [illegible] own mouth that peace would be maintained [illegible] Marshal Niell said that it is in the friendly [illegible] and not in the impotence of France, that the [illegible] of peace must now be sought.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily [illegible]* that the distrust of France is at this mome[illegible] than it has been at any moment since the [illegible] Waterloo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The premises of the Thames Iron Work[illegible] Building Company at Blackwall have been [illegible] a fire which has destroyed the buildings an[illegible] property.

The inquiry into the Stepney murder w[illegible] yesterday. No facts of importance were elic[illegible] coroner adjourned the court *sine die*. One [illegible] suggested that the nephew of the deceased [illegible] examined, but no further steps were take[illegible] case is left in the hands of the police.

The weather to-day is most favourable to [illegible] more so than yesterday, or any day this w[illegible]

GAZETTE NEWS.

The *conge d'elire* for the election of Dr. W[illegible] to the bishopric of Carlisle is published in [illegible] *Gazette*.

The master of the Waterwitch, Hull stea[illegible] at the Mansion House to say that one of his [illegible] had been lost overboard in a mysterious m[illegible] that one of his trunks was addressed "Joh[illegible] caster."

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 31[illegible] Ambergate, Nottingham, and Eastern Junc [illegible] div; Caledonians, 93¼ ¼; Chester & Holyhea[illegible] Eastern Counties, 54½ ⅝ ex-div; Edinburgh an[illegible] 81 82; Great Northern, 115 116 ex div; Great [illegible] 115½ 116 ex div; Great Western, 70½ ⅝ ex [illegible] Western of Canada, 13½ 13⅞ ex-div; Great S[illegible] Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10[illegible] London and North Western, 99½ 100 ex div; [illegible] South Western, 91½ 2½; Leeds Northern, 52½; Mi[illegible] 124½; North British, 63½ ⅝; South Eastern and [illegible] 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ¼; York [illegible] Midland, 81½ 2. Consols have been steady and [illegible] at 92 to ⅜ for money; and 93⅛ for October acco[illegible] have been firm, and close good at an advance of [illegible] per cent. upon the closing rates of yesterday. [illegible] particularly firm. Canadian strong. Western[illegible] French idle.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—5 to 2 agst Thormanby (offered) [illegible] Sabreur (taken and offered); 15 to 2 agst Sweets[illegible] 8 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 13 to 1 agst St. Al[illegible] 14 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 50 to 1 agst T[illegible] (taken); 100 to 6 agst William (offered); [illegible] Northern Light (offered).

Leamington Stakes—6 to 1 agst Wild Rose [illegible] 1 agst Greek (taken).

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERV[illegible] PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On to-mo[illegible] day) Divine service will be celebrated in [illegible] three o'clock in the afternoon, when th[illegible] Smyth, of Belfast, will preach—subject, "[illegible] Repentance;" and on Wednesday next, the [illegible] ander King, of Brighton, will preach at eig[illegible] the evening; and an address by the Rev. J[illegible] on "Religion in Sweden." Amongst the [illegible] prayer and praise on Monday evening next, [illegible] men of different denominations, are the [illegible] 1. Thanksgiving for mercies through the [illegible] and that God may continue to bless the [illegible] spiritual husbandry of Ireland. 2. For the [illegible] Ireland, that they may be taught of the Ho[illegible] know the Lord from the least to the great[illegible] the young men of Ireland, that they may all [illegible] armour of Christ, and that a great number o[illegible] be chosen of God for the ministry of the Gosp[illegible] the immoral and profane who walk our stree[illegible] may feel their exceeding sinfulness, repent [illegible] from their evil ways, and pray for pardon a[illegible] sins, through Jesus, the only Saviour of sin[illegible]

DIOCESAN ASSISTANT CURATE SOCIETY.—[illegible] tation appointed on behalf of this society [illegible] various meetings within the last and pr[illegible] The meeting connected with the Carrickfer[illegible] was held at Red Hall, Ballycarry, county A[illegible] residence of the Dean of Connor. Several pl[illegible] district were named as not only in want of [illegible] the celebration of Divine service, but in need o[illegible] as there are many members residing in th[illegible] remote from their parish churches. At Ne[illegible] on Tuesday, thirteen clergymen were pres[illegible] rangements made for upholding the servic[illegible] customed and other places in the surroundi[illegible] The meeting at Downpatrick was held on [illegible] in the chapter-room of the Cathedral—the [illegible] of Down in the chair. The clergy of the [illegible] neighbourhood were present, with the exce[illegible] Dean of Down, who was unavoidably absent [illegible] most friendly to the movement. Many cle[illegible] at this meeting, which was one of the larg[illegible] effective hitherto held. The meeting at C[illegible] was held on Thursday.—*Downshire Protest[illegible]*

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—A yo[illegible] the name of M'Evily, whilst bathing at [illegible] beautiful watering-places which are in the [illegible] Westport, on Thursday, was carried by the [illegible] the depth, and, melancholy to relate, was [illegible] fore assistance could be procured. This is [illegible] case of a similar nature that has occurred [illegible] present month in that particular l[illegible] *Correspondent.*

David Alexander Hay, Esq., was yesterd[illegible] by the Lord Chancellor as second clerk in [illegible] and Hanaper Office, vice C. O'Connell Frenc[illegible]

SCOTS' CHURCH, GLOUCESTER-STREET.—[illegible] advertising columns, it will be seen that [illegible] clergymen from the North of Ireland will ([illegible] in the above church to-morrow.

THE WIDOW OF HOLDEN.—We are infor[illegible] Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has grac[illegible] signed that, in the event of a subscription [illegible] to enable the widow of Holden to emig[illegible] be happy to contribute the sum of £5.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The arrang[illegible] specting the next sailing of the Gre[illegible] signified to the editor of the *Ti[illegible]* to the numerous inquiries [illegible]

Thanks.

From Mr. J. C. Foster to Lord William Fitzgerald, for the relief of the sufferers by the accident at Portobello Gardens, to be divided as follows:—£1 10s. to Cunningham's widow and family, and £1 to Neill's children.

The Army.

The Lady Clarendon, East India troopship, whose arrival at Plymouth with the service companies of the first battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment on board, has already been reported in the *Times*, reached Gravesend on Wednesday, with the remainder of the troops which she brought from Calcutta, consisting of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, 37th Regiment, 60th Rifles, 71st Highlanders, and 88th Connaught Rangers, the whole of whom were landed yesterday at Customhouse-quay, when the sick and disabled men were forwarded to Fort Pitt, Chatham.

No further drafts of troops for foreign service will be despatched from the camp at Colchester for some time. The strength of the force now in camp, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, is 1,725 rank and file.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian with the general army, nearly all the recruits have left Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, and a draft of the 6th will leave only the staff remaining.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Commander W. C. F. Wilson, to the Spiteful, commissioned; Commander J. R. Alexander, to the Ariel, commissioned; Commander E. Field, to the Landrail, commissioned; Lieutenant Henry Fairfax, to the Ariel; Lieut. W. A. de V. Brownlow, to the Tartar; Lieut. F. M. H. Blair, to the Trafalgar; Lieutenant Charles G. M'Gregor, to the Wellesley; Lieutenant Richard B. Foster, to the Colossus; Lieutenant John B. Telfor, to the St. Vincent; Lieutenant Alexander Henderson, to the Hogue.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

ITALY.

Paris, Friday.—The *Patrie* of this evening contains the following telegrams, dated Naples, 30th instant:—Tranquility prevails in the city. The King held a review of some of the regiments which have been despatched to Castellamare. The expected military demonstration in favour of annexation to Piedmont has been adjourned. Garibaldi has left Calabria, but it is not known in what direction. Decisive events are expected to take place shortly. Baron Brenier has obtained the satisfaction which he demanded. The *Patrie* also says it is asserted that two more regiments are about to be despatched to Rome as reinforcements.

PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

Genoa, Aug. 31.—According to advices from Reggio a report was current that General Briganti had been shot at Montelone by the soldiers of his own regiment. It is stated that Garibaldi entered Montelone on the 27th inst., and that he had succeeded in transporting the whole of his army to the mainland.

MEETING BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, Friday Evening.—The *Austrian Gazette* says:—According to intelligence, received direct from Warsaw, the rumour of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria, Russia, and the Prince Regent, gains more consistence, and preparations for that event are, it is said, being made.

AUSTRIA.

A Reuter's telegram states that the Austrian Ministry will propose to the Emperor to send autograph letters to be read on the assembling of the Reichsrath, stating the sincerity of his intentions to give satisfaction to the legitimate wishes of the people.

It is hoped such a letter would prevent political debates in the Reichsrath, and allow the Government to tranquilly close the session with the increased confidence of the country.

FRANCE.

The French papers contain a further so-called pacific declaration. At the Council-General of the Bas Rhin, Marshal Magnan said he had it from the Emperor's own mouth that peace would be maintained at Toulon. Marshal Niell said that it is in the friendly disposition, and not in the impotence of France, that the guarantees of peace must now be sought.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the distrust of France is at this moment greater than it has been at any moment since the battle of Waterloo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The premises of the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company at Blackwall have been the scene of a fire which has destroyed the buildings and valuable property.

The inquiry into the Stepney murder was resumed yesterday. No facts of importance were elicited, and the coroner adjourned the court *sine die*. One of the jury suggested that the nephew of the deceased should be examined, but no further steps were taken, and the case is left in the hands of the police.

The weather to-day is most favourable to the crops; more so than yesterday, or any day this week.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The *conge d'elire* for the election of Dr. Waldegrave to the bishopric of Carlisle is published in last night's *Gazette*.

The master of the Waterwitch, Hull steamer, called at the Mansion House to say that one of his passengers had been lost overboard in a mysterious manner, and that one of his trunks was addressed "Johnson Doncaster."

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 31.

Ambergate, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼ ¾ ex-div; Caledonians, 93¾ 4¼; Chester & Holyhead, 52½ to 3; Eastern Counties, 54¾ ¾ ex-div; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; Great Northern, 115 116 ex div; Great Northern A, 115½ 116 ex div; Great Western, 70¼ ¾ ex div; Great Western of Canada, 13¼ 13¾ ex-div; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¼ to 108½; London and North Western, 99½ 100 ex div; London and South Western, 91¼ 2¼; Leeds Northern, 52¼; Midland Stock, 124¼; North British, 63¼ ¾; South Eastern and Dover, 86¾ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¼ ¾; York and North Midland, 81½ 2. Consols have been steady and firm all day at 92 to ¼ for money; and 93¼ for October account. Shares have been firm, and close good at an advance of from ½ to ¾ per cent. upon the closing rates of yesterday. Leeds stock particularly firm. Canadian strong. Westerns particularly ... French idle.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—5 to 2 agst Thormanby (offered); 5 to 1 agst Sabreur (taken and offered); 15 to 2 agst Sweetsauce (taken); 8 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 13 to 1 agst St. Albans (taken); 14 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 50 to 1 agst Tom Bowline (taken); 100 to 6 agst William (offered); 100 to 1 agst Northern Light (offered).

Leamington Stakes—6 to 1 agst Wild Rose (taken); 6 to 1 agst Greek (taken).

Metropolitan Hall Special Services.—The Pulpit—Prayer and Praise.—On to-morrow (Sunday) Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, will preach—subject, "Evangelical Repentance;" and on Wednesday next, the Rev. Alexander King, of Brighton, will preach at eight o'clock in the evening; and an address by the Rev. James Davis, on "Religion in Sweden." Amongst the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Thanksgiving for mercies through the past week, and that God may continue to bless the natural and spiritual husbandry of Ireland. 2. For the children of Ireland, that they may be taught of the Holy Spirit to know the Lord from the least to the greatest. 3. For the young men of Ireland, that they may all put on the armour of Christ, and that a great number of them may be chosen of God for the ministry of the Gospel. 4. For the immoral and profane who walk our streets, that they may feel their exceeding sinfulness, repent, and turn from their evil ways, and pray for pardon and forgiveness, through Jesus, the only Saviour of sinners.

Diocesan Assistant Curate Society.—The deputation appointed on behalf of this society have held various meetings within the last and present week. The meeting connected with the Carrickfergus district was held at Red Hall, Ballycarry, county Antrim, the residence of the Dean of Connor. Several places in this district were named as not only in want of stations, for the celebration of Divine service, but in need of churches as there are many members residing in these places remote from their parish churches. At Newtownards, on Tuesday, thirteen clergymen were present, and arrangements made for upholding the services in the accustomed and other places in the surrounding district. The meeting at Downpatrick was held on Wednesday, in the chapter-room of the Cathedral—the Archdeacon of Down in the chair. The clergy of the parish and neighbourhood were present, with the exception of the Dean of Down, who was unavoidably absent, but who is most friendly to the movement. Many clergymen were at this meeting, which was one of the largest and most effective hitherto held. The meeting at Castlewellan was held on Thursday.—*Downshire Protestant.*

Melancholy Case of Drowning.—A young girl, of the name of M'Evily, whilst bathing at one of the beautiful watering-places which are in the vicinity of Westport, on Thursday, was carried by the tide beyond her depth, and, melancholy to relate, was drowned before assistance could be procured. This is the second case of a similar nature that has occurred within the present month in that particular l[illegible].—*From a Correspondent.*

David Alexander Hay, Esq., was yesterday sworn in by the Lord Chancellor as second clerk in the Crown and Hanaper Office, vice C. O'Connell French, resigned.

Scots' Church, Gloucester-street.—From our advertising columns, it will be seen that two eminent clergymen from the North of Ireland will (D.V.) officiate in the above church to-morrow.

The Widow of Holden.—We are informed [illegible] Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has graci[illegible] stated that, in the event of a subscription [illegible] to enable the widow of Holden to emig[illegible] be happy to contribute the sum of £5.

The Great Eastern.—The arrang[illegible] specting the next sailing of the Gr[illegible] signified to the editor of the *Ti*[illegible] to the numerous inqui[illegible] to the return of the Great Eastern to America, I am desired to state that the ship will be placed on the Gridiron at Milford as early as the tides will permit, and that she will be shortly advertised to sail from that port to New York on Wednesday, October 17.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. H. Yates, Secretary.—11, King William-street, E.C., August 29.

The Royal Visit to Canada.—To the young Prince the lesson will be taught of the vast extent of the empire over which he may be called to rule, and with it he may learn the weight of responsibility which that sway will impose upon him. When he shall arrive at the more western towns of Canada, fifteen hundred miles from the spot where he first set foot on British territory in America, there will still stretch before him two thousand miles, reaching to the shores of the Pacific and the gold region of Columbia, over which the British rule extends; he may reflect that the primeval forests, the lakes and rivers, which form part of this vast and all but unpeopled territory, will probably, when he shall hold the sceptre of Britain, be the homes of millions of British subjects, who had built up many cities in those dark forests, and crowded its navigable rivers and inland seas with fleets which carry to distant climes the produce of its fertile lands. And yet that vast intervening space between Niagara and the Pacific is but a province among the North American possessions—but one of the fifty colonies which form the brightest gems in the imperial crown which he will wear. The gentle and dignified demeanour of the young Prince has, according to all accounts, already won the affections of the people in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the memory of his visit will long live among their most cherished recollections.—*Canadian News.*

Parisian On Dits.—It is stated in *Buller's Correspondence* that the Emperor has resolved to create two new regiments of Zouaves; and that in consequence of observations of Count de Persigny the programme of Prince Napoleon's voyage to the British Islands—it having been originally announced that he was to visit the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland—has been materially changed. The latter announcement is mysterious, and I cannot explain it. Why should the French ambassador in London have objected to the prince visiting one part of the British Islands more than another? It is too ridiculous to suppose that the prince is suspected of conspiring with Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other correspondents of M. Marie Martin, of the *Constitutionnel*. And yet nothing more serious suggests itself as a reason why any part of the United Kingdom should be interdicted to him.—*Letter from Paris.*

Murder by Poison.—The modern poisoner has discarded the rough agencies of his earlier brethren. He treats you *secundum artem*, and gives you the benefit of the latest discoveries in toxicology. He considers your circumstances—your little peculiarities of constitution—your habits, and then passes his arm under your own, and, with soft expressions of sympathy and commiseration, blandly edges you into your grave. He knows that the business in hand is a ticklish one. He is playing a game of chess—with poisons and antidotes for his pieces—against Mr. Herapath of Bristol, and Dr. Alfred Taylor of Guy's Hospital, for his adversaries, and must give them check-mate—or stale mate at the least—under very sharp penalties in case of defeat. The two gentlemen named are supposed to possess some skill at the game.—*Once a Week.*

A Young Woman Winning a Ploughing Match.—A rather unusual circumstance occurred at a ploughing match which lately took place at Vangueray (Rhone), a young woman, about 19, driving a pair of oxen, presenting herself as one of the competitors. At first some objections were raised as to her admission, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they were set aside. Marie Chirat, which is the name of the young girl in question, had the misfortune to lose her father about ten months ago. He had a lease of a farm at a rent of 2,000f. a year, and when he died left a widow, a little boy, and Marie. The daughter feeling that to quit the farm in the middle of the lease would be the ruin of the family, told her mother not to be cast down, for that she would undertake to work the land. She applied herself strenuously to the work, and was soon pronounced to be the best conductor of a plough in the commune. That opinion was confirmed at the public competition, as the principal prize was awarded to her. She returned home in triumph to her mother, accompanied by a party of female friends, who presented her with a large bouquet. This incident produced a very deep impression among the crowd of persons at the meeting, who manifested the highest respect, and even veneration, for a girl who, from a feeling of sincere devotedness to her family, had adopted an occupation so contrary to her habits and education.

Correspondence.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, August 31, 1860.

Sir,—Allow me to add one suggestion to those of your correspondent "Eigomet," and which, I wonder much, escaped his acuteness. The arrangement he suggests would be perfect if the Provost House, where the church shall be built on the site he proposes, were to be handed over to the Vicar of St. Andrew's parish for a residence for himself and his curates, "Eigomet" and the other components of his "we" will then certainly only need to ask for and have it.—Your obedient servant, T.C.D.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, DONNYBROOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, August 30, 1860.

Sir,—Permit me to ask, through your columns, at whose suggestion has the cross upon the new portion of the building been erected? It strikes me that it spoils the architectural uniformity of the church, as well as gives it all the outward appearance of a Roman Catholic place of worship. Should this not be replied to, I shall take further steps in the matter.—I am, sir, yours, A Parishioner.

IMPUDENT FABRICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Having just seen in your paper of the 28th inst., under the head of Kingstown Police Office, the report of a person of my name having been convicted of drunkness, I shall fell obliged by your now stating that I am not the person, although my name and residence were made use of by the convict.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

61, Waterloo-road. James White.

LICENCED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As the "Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill" for Ireland only received the Royal assent on Tuesday, 28th instant, and is not as yet on sale at the Queen's printers, its provisions are, consequently, not generally known, but, as two of the clauses are of such importance to the licensed retail spirit trade I beg to enclose you a copy of them, and will feel obliged by your giving them insertion in your publication of to-morrow as they cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to every member of the trade in Ireland.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Bernard Brady.

67, William-street, August 31st, 1860.

Clause 42.—Any person who shall be drunk, riotous, quarrelsome, or disorderly, in any shop, house, premises, or place licenced for the sale of beer, wine, or spirituous liquors by retail to be consumed on the premises, or for refreshment, resort, and entertainment, under the provisions of this act, and shall refuse or neglect to quit such shop, house, premises, or place, upon being requested so to do by the manager or occupier, or his agent or servant, or by any constable, shall, on conviction thereof before any justice or justices, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding forty shillings; and all constables are hereby authorised, empowered, and required, on the demand of such manager, occupier, agent or servant, to assist in expelling such drunken, riotous, quarrelsome, and disorderly persons from such shops, houses, premises, and places.

Clause 43, section 43—From and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person selling or licenced to sell beer, cider, spirits, or wine by retail to be drunk or consumed on the premises in Ireland, to keep his house open, and to sell and retail spirits, wine, and beer as aforesaid, at any time between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and the hour of eleven o'clock at night, on every day except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, and on all such last-mentioned days, at any time between the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and the hour of eleven o'clock at night, being the times limited by the 14th section of an act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty, King William IV., intituled, "An Act to amend the laws relating to the sale of wine, spirits, beer and cider by retail in Ireland, but any licenced person selling at any other times than so limited, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by said last-mentioned act."

PUBLIC GYMNASIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—Why has not Dublin a public gymnasium? The few athletic competitive fetes which have lately taken place have (in my humble opinion), sufficiently proved how great a support all classes would willingly give to such an institution as the above-named.

I will not now dilate upon the great moral and physical influence it would have upon the rising generation. I merely beg to suggest the idea, and to solicit the influential advocacy of the Irish Times, and the press in general, with the hope that the Lord Mayor (mindful of the public good) may be induced to convene a public meeting to consider the advantages that would arise from, and the practicability of, a public gymnasium in Dublin. Should this suggestion be taken up by able and influential gentlemen, I shall be happy to subscribe £5 towards the funds which will have to be raised for its successful carrying out.—I enclose my card, and remain yours,

Sans Nom.

August 30, 1860.

INHIBITION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN.

We (*Irish Times*) had not inserted either the letter of the Vicar-General, or the comment of the *Belfast Mercury* thereon, to which the subjoined communication from the Rev. Mr Potter, refers. As, however, the rev. gentleman has addressed us on the subject, we now place both accusation and defence before our readers:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BELFAST DAILY MERCURY.

"Holywood, August 25.

"Sir,—In a letter that appears in the *News-Letter* of this morning, Mr. Potter, after an uncalled-for attack upon the *Mercury*, complains that a trap was laid for him and Dr. Miller, because the opinion of Dr. Addams was not published on the Saturday before the inhibition was served.

"Now, a more courteous course was adopted, for a full copy of the opinion was left by me at Dr. Miller's house the previous afternoon, and the inhibition was not served until the afternoon of the following day—giving Dr. Miller a day for the consideration of that opinion.

"In addition to this, the Tuesday previous I had informed Dr. Miller that Dr. Addams had given an opinion in favour of the power claimed by the Bishop, so that, instead of laying a trap for either Dr. Miller or Mr. Potter—an idea that in such a case would occur to no rightly-constituted mind—every facility was afforded them of learning what the law on the subject was supposed to be.

"The opinion was subsequently published, not, as Mr. Potter suggests, for the ungenerous purpose of affecting prejudicially the movement to indemnify Mr. Potter and Dr. Miller, but to satisfy the public, and more particularly the clergy, that the Bishop had high authority for the course he thought proper to adopt to preserve the peace of [illegible] period. [illegible] the power, and still less has he [illegible] clergy how they are to conduct [illegible] such incumbent is himself ab[illegible] Bishop [illegible] and the law [illegible] dioc[illegible] [illegible] strangers. [illegible] can preach, even though he has the consent of the Bishop, so in a diocese no one vetoed by the Bishop can preach, even though he has the consent of the incumbent.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Charles George Knox."

This letter effectually disposes of the ungenerous and unwarrantable imputation attempted to be cast on the Bishop by Mr. Potter—that his lordship had condescended to such dirty work as to lay a trap for him and Dr. Miller.—*Belfast Daily Mercury.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

August 31st, 1860.

Sir,—Permit me to reply to the charge of the *Belfast Mercury* of the 30th inst., that I sought to vilify the Bishop by insinuating that he, by withholding the copy of Dr. Addams' opinion till after the disregard of the inhibition, contemplated "catching us in a trap." I am glad to find, though now for the first time, that it was not so, but that a copy of Dr. Addams' opinion was left at the vicarge on Friday, which, doubtless, owing to the hurry and excitement of the moment, the Vicar forgot to show me; but, ignorant as I was of that fact, I think all fair and dispassionate persons will see that I was shut up to but one conclusion—viz., that it was suppressed with design. It alters not, however, the character of the whole proceeding, whether viewed in a legal or equitable light.

The Vicar General, in his letter, says that the object of the Bishop was "to preserve the peace of the diocese at an excited period." This, as regards myself, is but to add injury to insult, and I think it will be generally felt that whatever his lordship's intentions may have been, he could not have taken any more effectual way to *disturb*, rather than to "preserve," the peace of his diocese.—I am, your obedient servant,

Samuel Geo. Potter, Clk.

THE INDIAN FLAX COMPANY (LIMITED)—D. F. M'LEOD, ESQ.

A meeting of the directors of this company was held on Thursday, in the company's offices, Victoria Chambers. The meeting was specially summoned for holding an interview with D. F. M'Leod, Esq., Financial Commissioner of Lahore. Directors present—John Hind, Esq., in the chair; Wm. Charley, Esq.; E. H. Thompson, Esq.; Finlay M'Cance, Esq.; J. W. M'Master, Esq. Apologies were communicated for the non-attendance of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., M.P., chairman of the company; Wm. Ewart, jun., Esq., Mayor of Belfast; and John Herdman, Esq.

Mr. M'Leod entered into sundry details regarding the cultivation of flax in India, and, in reply to queries put to him by the directors, furnished many suggestions for their consideration and guidance.

Mr. M'Leod expressed his expectations as to the successful issue of the company's operations, contingent only on the observance of instructions and the energetic and able performance of duty by the agriculturist appointed, and by the agent and assistants who the company might yet deem it judicious to nominate or appoint.

A specimen of linen, which was an object of much interest, was exhibited at the meeting. This was a piece of very strong heavy yard-wide linen, the yarn composing which was spun Indian flax—the cloth manufactured at Banbridge, and bleached in the neighbourhood of this town. The fabric appeared in every respect unexceptionable.

Mr. M'Leod took leave of the directors, receiving their hearty thanks for his highly-valued visit.

Mr. M'Leod has taken an extraordinary interest in the cultivation of flax in India. This interest manifested itself not merely during the period of his residence in the Punjaub, but he has made it unmistakeably apparent on a variety of occasions since his return to Europe. The directors, having selected the Punjaub as the scene of their operations in India, were most anxious to have the benefit of an interview with one from whose local knowledge and general information they could not fail but to derive advantage.

Mr. M'Leod left Belfast in the afternoon of Thursday.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Belfast, August 31.—Considerable anxiety, is of course, felt now, at the close of the month of August, as to what our harvest prospects are, and what the yield this season may be. Short returns of grain from our corn-fields, and the destruction of any portion of the produce of the soil by foul weather, will, as a natural consequence, cause alarm as to what is to meet the requirements of the population of the country during the ensuing year; but this alarm is, of course, much less than it otherwise would be under unfavourable circumstances, when it is well known that in America and on the continent of Europe the crops have been good, the harvest very plenteous, and, consequently, abundance can be shipped to these kingdoms to make up for any decrease here, should even failure and loss ensue from the lateness of the harvest and the severity of the weather.

But it is well that the question of short supplies at home is still an open question. No doubt the heavy rains which have fallen have tended to cause some injury, and to create much fears for the result; but it will be still found, if good weather should yet be vouchsafed to us, that the yield from the corn-fields will be a good average return, and will cause our markets to be pretty fairly supplied, even with home-grown produce; and, as speculators are likely now to make large purchases abroad, in order to meet, what they hope to see realised, a great demand at home, it is to be expected that the requirements of the country will be met with abundance, and that markets will not go up to much over their present rates.

As a falling off, however, in home produce must necessarily cause apprehensions for the future, it is well to consider how far the fears entertained of failure in this country are likely to prove correct. It is acknowledged on all hands that the harvest is a late one, and farmers are liable to ground their calculations on this fact alone, never taking into account that the lateness of the season does not thereby involve as an absolute consequence a loss in the returns. On the contrary, it may this year be the very thing which will preserve the crops from loss which, under other circumstances, they would have been subjected to. Had the harvest been early, and had the grain ripened in the end of July and beginning of August, the recent rains and the gales of the last few days must have destroyed more than the one-half of it, and thus the earliness of the harvest would have been its destruction. But, as the grain crops were almost all green when the rain descended heavily upon them, they were merely flattened, where the crop was weighty, and in that state the ear continued to fill, and now fair weather will raise most of it up again, and when it has ripened under a more genial sky and a brighter sun, it will be found that it has lost little, if any, by or in the rainy season. Thus, the very fact of the harvest being a late one is the best guarantee of its safety in the late stormy weather. Had it been ripe when the wind blew as it has done now for some days, it must have been shaken much, and a large quantity of grain must have been lost; but in the present state of most of the grain crops, the wind has been most beneficial to them. It has shaken the fallen straw asunder, and allowed the rays of the sun to penetrate through it, and has been the cause of raising much of it, and thus of making it "standing corn" again.

Notwithstanding the severity of the season, the crops are ripening quickly within the last few days, and in many districts reaping has commenced. The wheat crop looks admirably everywhere, and will lose little by what may be called the late storm. The straw is longer than it has been for many years, and the ear presents a very fine appearance. It is full, well-sized, and gives promise of an abundant return. No failure of any sort is visible amongst it; and should the season prove more favourable in the future, so as to give fair weather for the ripening and gathering in of the grain, it will be one of the best crops of wheat that has ever been reaped in Ireland, and no fears need be had about want in that department.

Oats are not altogether so favourable in appearance as wheat. The crop is in many parts of the country light on the ground, as if it had missed, or, rather, had been scalded by the wet in the spring season; and it is generally the case that a light, thin crop of oats has also a light ear, and never yields as much per sheaf as the grain which has grown thick and close on the soil; so that not only is there a loss experienced in the quantity reaped, but that same does not yield so well when threshed, and thus the return is invariably bad in such cases. This season many fields of oats will suffer in this way, but it is pleasing to be able to say that in the majority of cases the loss will not be so very great. A great breadth of the oat crop looks very well; is long in the straw, having greatly increased within the last month; has a good head and full ear; and is at present ripening very fast. In several places fields of it have been reaped, and the crop when cut down presents a good appearance. The "stooks" are close upon the ground, and prove that the yield will be good in such cases. The scythe has been used in many places in the process of reaping, and with great effect and good results, the oats being thus cut down quickly, tied in sheaves, and stooked at once, which it is specially desirable to have accomplished as speedily as possible in fickle weather. The oat crop may yet yield well in grain, and the straw will certainly be much greater in quantity than was expected a month since; so that even a trifling loss which hay has sustained from the floods and continuous heavy rain will be considerably replaced by an additional yield of straw to that anticipated.

Barley and rye are good crops, and, being now ripening quickly, they look very well, and hold forth brighter harvest prospects than were expected by many a fortnight since.

Ireland has long depended much on the potato, and when it flourished it was deserving of all the confidence placed in it. Since the failure in 1846, however it is not, and ought not to be, so much relied on, and this is further proved this year, inasmuch as "the blight" has made its appearance to a large extent in the leaves, and in some degree in the stalks and tubers. The loss will be considerable in this crop, and it is likely the price of potatoes will not be as low even as in the past year.

Much fear was felt about the hay crop, owing to the damage done by the rain and floods; but as meadow was good this year, owing to the moisture, which contributed materially to the growth of grass, the yield has been abundant, and a slight loss will not, therefore, be much felt. It is hoped it will not go up this year to the rate which it reached last winter; for, if so, the farmer will lose in his stock, and beef will necessarily advance even higher in price, so that provision markets would even suffer from an increase in the price of hay.

The weather is still very unsettled, and cannot be said to have become fine. Rain falls almost every day at some period, and the sky is frequently so cloudy that the sun cannot and does not render much aid to the crops, that ought to be ripening at least; and if the weather do not become better, the fears for the harvest may yet prove too well founded. Up to the present the injury done is not greater for the reasons already set forth; but now that grain is ripening, if this changeable weather continues, much injury may be produced. We may yet hope, however, for the best, and look forward for a pretty good return from our harvest fields, so that our prospects for the future may be more cheering than many have anticipated.

Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over yesterday's proceedings in the case *Lunatico Inquirendo* until Monday.

FRANCE.

A correspondent writing from Paris, Wednesday evening, thus discusses the recent speech of M. de Persigny:—

M. de Persigny, the Imperial Ambassador in London, and moreover, one of the very few men who enjoy the confidence of his master, has just delivered a speech at the meeting of the Council General of the department of the Loire. I cannot say that that speech has the importance which, from the position of the speaker, most people would have been led to anticipate. M. de Persigny takes a rose-coloured view of affairs. He reviews the events of the last four years, and tells us that the Emperor has ever been faithful to the programme that the Empire is peace. The wars which have since taken place are but exceptions that prove the rule. Wherever M. de Persigny casts his eyes he finds the horizon perfectly clear. He thinks that Europe is entering on a period of definitive peace. The various questions of the day are merely secondary, and have nothing in them which should alarm the world. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire M. de Persigny is willing to consider as not quite firm, but he thinks that whether the Ottoman Empire is kept up or crumbles, the question at the present day is "only a diplomatic one." M. de Persigny is equally sanguine as regards the Italian question. The essential point which the Emperor had in view in going to war last year was not the total expulsion of Austria, but merely the withdrawal of the Italian princes from within the pale of her influence. Nevertheless—

"If the Italians once more, through their own fault, imperil the independence which we have restored to them, by violating themselves the principle of non-intervention, which is the guarantee of that independence and liberty they now enjoy, what has taken place (*le fait acquis*) predominates over secondary questions, and deprives future events of their natural importance."

Without stopping to inquire what M. l'Ambassadeur may mean by *le fait acquis*, a distant relation, it is to be presumed, of *le fait accompli*, most readers will pause at the astounding assertion that the Italians are violating any principle of non-intervention, whether they expel the King of Naples or the Pope, or regain possession of Venetia. This idea of the principle of non-intervention shows a certain obliquity of mind which explains many enormities in the ambassador's speech. But to proceed. Having established to his own satisfaction that there is nothing alarming in the present state of the Eastern and Italian questions, M. de Persigny sets down as "folly" the idea of France wishing to annex the Rhenish frontier, or to invade England. "Such ideas are not worthy serious discussion." M. de Persigny then proceeds to advert to the distrust which he admits to have been excited in Europe by the annexation of Savoy and Nice. He roundly asserts that both England and Sardinia were warned long before, and repeatedly, by the Emperor that if a great kingdom were formed in Italy the "slopes of the Alps" could not be allowed to remain in the possession of Piedmont. And he asserts that the British Government are tampering with truth when they state they were deceived on the subject by France. That is a question which may safely be left to be settled between Lord Palmerston and his friend M. de Persigny. He concludes by asserting that whatever may happen the "militant part of France in Europe is at an end."

On this speech I will make but one reflection. M. de Persigny, at one part of his lengthy oration, informed his hearers that there have been times—just before the war in Italy, for instance—when he must confess he was unable to understand the Emperor's policy. It must strike the majority of those who read his speech that the present is one of the periods when his comprehension grows sluggish on the subject. The *Presse*, commenting on the speech, arrives at the same conclusion:—

"We must applaud (says M. Neffizer) the conclusion of the speech, but we must confess that its deductions do not strike us as equally plausible. On the one hand, is it so very certain that in the event of the crumbling away of the Ottoman Empire, which M. de Persigny so distinctly foreshadows, the Powers would be able to solve pacifically a question which would so deeply affect the balance of power in Europe? And, on the other hand, if the Italians compromise to their own fault the independence we have restored to them—that is to say, if they provoke a war with Austria, how the facts that have taken place (the *fait acquis*) which are to predominate over secondary questions, and deprive future events of their natural importance, how these facts can avoid being overthrown, unless the Italians who are not yet believed able to cope single-handed with Austria, are once more assisted from abroad? The *fait acquis* must become a thing of the past, or France must lend her aid to preserve it."

These are sensible remarks. M. Meffizer, had he not had the dread of M. Billault before his eyes, might have pushed his questions a little further, and asked if "France's (militant) occupation's gone," why she is building 10 iron-plated steam rams, why 100,000 men have just been mobilised, and why a permanent camp is about to be established close to the Swiss and Germanic frontier.

This last fact I learn, not only from a private source, but from the *Constitutionnel*, which states that the Government is seriously thinking of establishing a permanent camp in the south east, in the same style as that of Chalons. "The strategetic advantages of such a camp must strike the most inexperienced eye," observes the semi-official print—of that there is little doubt.

We have no report of a speech at Chambery as yet. It is possible for the Imperial speech-maker to have thought better of it, and to have made up his mind to silence; but after the warning note of the *Patrie* last night, the public were justified in expecting something startling.

There is a report of Garibaldi having reached Naples, and the Piedmontese bersaglieri assisting him by occupying the forts. I do not, however, hear of any despatch having been received to that effect.

The Queen's Speech has produced a bad impression. The passage about Savoy and the contemptuous silence about the French treaty are looked upon as the knell of the Anglo-French alliance.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday.—The French Emperor derives infinite support and prestige during his various progresses in South, West, and East of his empire, from the simultaneous apparition of Eugenie, whose presence acts as a perfect charm. The city of Lyons is the great laboratory of lady's attire for both hemispheres, and this may account for some of the local enthusiasm. The neighbouring focus of musket and metallic industry, St. Etienne, is not less interested in female fashions, as it is the Coventry or ribbon-loom of France, paying divided devotion to Mars and Venus. The imperial visit is, however, an undoubted triumph, though Ultramontanism and Legitimacy flourish at the confluence of the Saone and the Rhone. It was with a keen eye to this fact that their Majesties made it a point to visit the sanctuary of our Lady of Fourvieres, on a mountain pinnacle that overhangs the city, and formed the old Roman encampment of Lugdunum, *in fore veteri*. Far more interesting and suggestive than this comparatively modern sanctuary of the Madona is the crypt where St. Irenæus worshipped with early Christian Gauls on the rugged side of the hill. But to-day Napoleon III. is at Chambery, and we are prepared to hear that he visited Les Charmettes (on an eminence near that town), where Rousseau botanized for Madame de Warrens.

Les Debats continues to gather some crumbs of comfort from the late municipal elections. It registers with dreary satisfaction that at Nantes, out of 21,595 registered voters only 5,896 dropped tickets in the electoral urn; at Havre, out of 13,529 but 1,831 thought fit to vote at all; while at Bordeaux the "combined list," meaning the fusion of "ancient parties," carried 15 of their candidates.

Le Siecle prints a despatch from Turin (26th August), giving the text of a petition to the King of North Italy, signed most extensively at Genoa. "Sire, in the abeyance of the two Chambers, while your Cabinet is left judge as well as party in their own cause, defer to the only majority worthy of your Majesty, that of the whole country. Hearken to the cry of anguish from families whose heart is involved in the fortunes of their children fighting for the common cause, you the foremost soldier of this land! Strike the ground with a royal foot and a million of men will arise to battle for Victor Emmanuel the First, King of all Italy."

From Vienna we hear of a Monsignor Nardi sent to negociate the terms of transfer by which Modena's ex-Duke hands over his household brigade to augment the Papal assembly. He is to pay, the Pope is to board and lodge the auxiliaries.

The Academie della Crusca at Florence has filled up the vacancy in its time-honoured body, caused on the death of the historian Troija, by electing Terentio Count Mamiani, Minister of Public Instruction at Turin. The Della Cruscans are in charge of the recognised Dictionary or *Vocabulario* of the national language on the same footing as the French academicians of theirs, but have made quite as little progress in that undertaking.

The town of Salerno is destined to play a part in Italian history not quite in accordance with its ancient fame in the art of healing. 18,000 rifles out of the 22,000 brought out in the Queen of England have been put ashore on the quay amid the shouts of the population, who have risen in arms and supplied the whole surrounding district. The picturesque bay was illuminated that night with lights from the town and signal fires on the surrounding hills. Every hour the circle narrows round Naples, and the various insurrectionary currents rapidly converge on the capital. Garibaldi is expected to land at this point and march thence on the city, leaving Medici and Cosenz to deal with Bosco at Monteleone. The Bavarians will fight and plunder, but as matters stand they inspire far more terror in the latter department, and are likely to prefer losing the metropolis to defending it, nor do they make any secrets of their intentions.

The official *Austrian Gazette* has put forth a new geographical expression.—"The Adriatic is a German gulf just as much as the Danube is a German river; both are required for Germany's trade with the East." Whether the great Hungarian flood will long remain German, or whether the Moldo-Wallachian stream farther down will recognise a proprietor at the river head, is not now the question; but it is rather questionable whether the Italians and Dalmatians who occupy the whole seaboard, or the holders of Corfu, who act as gatekeepers to that gulf, will acquiesce in the modest pretensions of Vienna. One thing is pretty certain, viz., that the united Austrian flag can only float by the merest sufferance on these waters, and that unless Venice is given back, the trade of Trieste will be utterly annihilated, and an Austrian Lloyd become a beggarly delusion. Italy has not only a General, but a Lord High Admiral in Garibaldi.

When the Emperor received the Mayors of several communes at the Prefecture of Dijon, his Majesty entered into conversation with them, and inquired into the state of the crops. "Ah! Sire," replied one of them, pointing to the then pure clear sky, "you should have come a fortnight sooner." Since the 23rd, in fact, notwithstanding the continuance of the westerly wind, the weather has remained perfectly fine.—*Lyons Paper.*

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

The Queen's Speech does not seem to have given much satisfaction to the Paris journals. The part which appears to have given most offence is that relating to Savoy and the independence of Switzerland.

SPAIN.

Madrid, August 30.—The Emperor of the French, on his return from Algiers, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with the Queen.

NAPLES.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that the Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King of Naples, has written a letter to his nephew, recommending him to avoid useless effusion of blood, and to follow the example of the Duchess of Parma.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that it does not appear that the proposal to make the city of Naples neutral, has the slighest chance of success. We may hear any day that Garibaldi has entered Naples, and that the King has quitted it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Per Norman—H.M.S. Forte, with Sir G. Grey, arrived at the Cape on the 4th ult. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred had not arrived. It was supposed the Euryalus had broken down. The Prince's stay would be limited to 23rd October. The Forte experienced heavy gales off the Cape.

Lady G. Grey went no further than Rio Janeiro, but returned to England in the Boscawn.

Sir Fred. Grey and Lady Grey left for England on 6th ult.

Admiral Keppel had gone on a cruise in the Brisk along the east coast, taking Nejanza and the sources of the Nile expedition, which arrived in the Forte, and a party from the Cape which had volunteered to assist. The expedition would land at Zanzibar.

Parliament was prorogued on the 17th. In the session, which lasted eighty days, 31 bills had been passed, and nearly one million pounds voted. Excavations for breakwaters in Table Bay commenced.

Telegraph from Cape Town to the frontier would be laid down next year. Natal Railway open. Free State and Tranrall tranquil and prosperous. One hundred Mapal Kaffir hunters had been massacred in Zululand. Frontier Kaffirs unsettled, and horse stealing greatly on the increase.

No news of Doctor Livingstone's expedition. Missionaries in Mogilikatres badly treated. Mr. Moffatt is daily expected from that country. Business at the cape is exceedingly slack, and imports very dull. The only vessel which had cleared with exports was the Norman. Shipments of wine are withheld. Salt in great demant.

AUSTRALIA.

The Laughing Waters, from Melbourne, in 102 days, has arrived in the Downs with 39,629oz. of gold, valued at £158,516.

THE WOOL SALES.

The third series of Colonial wool sales ter minates to-day, they opened with spirit, and the home trade has been large throughout. The continent has, however, not been so numerously represented, more especially France, and on French account purchasers have been less extensive. On the other hand more has been bought for Belgium and Germany, than at previous sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrangements are being made for the reconstruction of the Royal Alantic Steam Company, to work the Galway contract.

The *Herald* says that the principal discount establishments are using every endeavour to eradicate the accommodation system, and that in all cases where the slightest suspicion exists, such paper is at once rejected.

Emigration to the Australian colonies from the port of London is said to be rather quiet at this moment.

The Coventry strike is at an end, and the weaver's after severe privations have accepted the terms of the employers.

Hopley, the schoolmaster, who is undergoing sentence for killing one of his pupils has issued a pamphlet which the *Post* ascribes as marked by odious and insufferable egotism.

Sporting Intelligence.

LAHINCH RACES—August 29 and 30.

Stewards—Captain Andrew Stacpoole, George O'Brien, P. J. Coffee, Nicholas O'Brien, Esqrs. Judge—Robert J. Hunter.

FIRST RACE—FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Ennistymon Plate—Stakes of 4 sovs each (half forfeit) 60 sovs added. 3 miles over the Steeplechase Course. Second horse to save his stake. Weights for age—Three years old, 9st 7lbs; four years old, 10st 10lbs; five years old, 11st 8lbs; six and aged, 12st; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. A winner of 50 sovs to carry 5lbs extra; of 100 sovs 10lbs extra. Horses entering to be sold for 200 sovs, allowed 7lb; for 150 sovs, 14lb; for 100 sovs, 21lb; and for 50 sovs 28lb. 2 sovs each entrance to go to the fund. The winner to pay 4 sovs towards expenses.

Mr O'Brien's Stella, aged, 9st 10lb, £50 (Noble) ... 1
Mr Lally's Oyster Girl, aged, 9st 10lb, £50 (Chiffney) ... 2
Mr Annesley's Rose, 10st 10lb, £150 (Capt Flood) ... fell
Mr Bigg's Barney, 10st 4lb, £100 (D Meaney) ... fell
Mr O'Connell's g m Queen of Clubs £50 (Doyle) ... refused
Mr Hardy's Mavourneen 10st 8lb, (M'Auliffe) ...

SECOND RACE.

The Moy Stakes—Of 4 sovs each, 40 sovs added, 1½ mile heats, flat course. Second horse to save his stake. Weights for age—Three years old, 9st 6lbs; four years old, 10st 11lbs; five years old, 11st 4lbs; six years and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Horses that never won a stake value £100, allowed 6lbs. Horses entering to be sold for £100, allowed 7lbs; for £50, 14lbs; for £25, 21lbs. 2 sovs entrance to go to the fund. The winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses.

Capt Stacpoole's horse Pontelland, 9st 9lb, £100 (Archer) ... 1 1 0
Mr Nash's Miss Aylmer, 9st 9lb, £50 (Gannon) ... 0 2 0
Mr M Creighton's Weatherwise, 9st 8lb, £50 (Rowan) ... dist
Mr Fegan's Fire, 9st, £25 (Doyle) ... dist

THIRD RACE.

The Moher Stakes—Of 2 sovs each, 20 sovs added. 1½ mile heats over the Steeplechase Course. Second horse to save his stake. Weights for age—Three years old, 9st 7lb; four years old, 10st 10lbs; five years old, 11st 8lbs; six years and aged, 12st; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. The winner to be sold for £100; if entered to be sold for £75, allowed 7lbs; if for £50, 14lbs; if for £30, 21lbs; if for £20, 28lbs.

Mr Armstrong's Daisy Queen, 10st 4lb, £30 (Clancey) ... 1 1 0
Mr Bunbury's Secret, aged, 10st 11lb, £50 (J Meaney) ... 2 dr
Mr Coffee's False One, 10st 6lb, £30 (Fannin) ... dist

Won by five lengths, in a canter.

The attendance was large; the course a very fair turf—part sand and part greensward. The racing was very moderate; Stella, Pontelland, and Daisy Queen each having won their several races in a hollow style.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY 4.

Scurry Stakes—To name same time as entrance for Queen's plate.

Queen's Plate—Two miles.

Anglesey Stakes (35 subscribers)—Elsie, b f g Bandy, out of Chatelaine; Maggie Lyle, Kathleen O'Toole, The Cock, b c by Bantam, out of Leslia; Lucifer, b f by Anglesea, out of Sanita; br f by Bolingbroke, out of Second-hand; Bombardier, ch f by Bantam, out of Swallow; Irritation, Moss Trooper, b f by Mountain Deer, out of Vespers; The Quack, b r f by Newminster, out of Zuleika; William the Conqueror, The Sporting Doctor, Scotch Whiskey, Ballyedmond, b f by Bandy, out of Ballinasloe's dam; Reindeer, Sweetheart, The Foam, Erin-go-bragh, Solo, ch f by Dr O'Toole, out of sister to Batteraway; b c by Bantam, out of Red Hart, out of Attraction; ch c by Red Hart, out of the Mist; Necromancer, ch f by Bantam, out of Confidence's dam; br c by Red Hart, out of a sister to Chanticleer.

Kildare Handicap—Garibaldi, 8st 12lb; Zenobia, 8st 2lb; Nuncio, 7st 12lb; Ratafie, 7st 12lb; The Lamb, 7st 9lb; Glory, 7st 7lb; Busy Bee, 7st 4lb; Aferin, 7st; Terror, 7st; Toggery, 6st 12lb.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH.

Her Majesty's Plate for two and three-year olds, 1½ mile.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 30 sovs added; for two-year old colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st 2lb.

Trollope, My Uncle, The Lawyer, Maid of Meath, f by Bolingbroke, out of Second-hand; Bellman, ch f by Bantam, out of Swallow; Ballyedmond, Irish Piper.

Wellingtons—Precursor, 9st 5lbs, including 7lbs extra; Nuncio, 8st 11lbs, including 7lbs extra; Daniel, 8st 3lbs; Ryton, 8st 1lb; Ratifie, 8st; Nightingale, 7st 11lbs; Rapine, 7st 7lbs; Forest Buck, 7st 4lbs; Mountain Dew, 6st 13lbs; Toggery, 6st 12lbs.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each for all ages, weight for age; 25 sovs added; one mile and a-half on the Peel Course. To close and name at 10 o'clock the evening before.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 added, for two year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. To close and name same as last.

THURSDAY, THE 6TH.

Her Majesty's Plate for mares, 4 miles.

Railway Stakes for two year-old—46 subscribers.

Spark, ch c by Barbarian, out of Victoria; Dr. O'Leary, sister to Mincepie, Reindeer, Kerry Pippin, Who Dare Say Boo, Stitch in Time, Alchymist, Neddiah, Irish Ensign, Lawyer, Mistake, Ringbone, Amain, b c by Bantam, or Red Hart, out of Attraction; ch c by Red Hart, out of the Mist; Barbara, Castletown, Ivanhoff, Gauntlet, Charmione, Aqua-marine, Diana, 7lbs extra; ch c by Grey Plover, out of Venom; br c by Red Hart, out of sister to Chanticleer, Defiance, Lucifer, Waterford, Elsie, The Lawyer, Bandsman, Scotch Whiskey, Erin-go-Bragh, Moss Trooper, Cromwell, Bombardier, The Maid of Magenta, Princess Royal, 7lbs extra; br c by Rataplan, out of Elsie; Sweetheart, William the Conqueror, br c by Dr. O'Toole, out of Emeralda; Blush Rose, Wild Girl, The Foam.

Waterford Stakes of 10 sovs, each, for two year olds. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies, 8st; 25 added.

Ch f Bantam, out of Swallow; Irritation, 7lbs extra; b f by Bandy, out of Ballinasloe's dam, The Sporting Doctor, Necromancer, 5lbs extra.

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each, 25 added. Half a mile. To close at ten o'clock the previous evening.

Corinthians, 5 sovs each, 25 added. One mile and a half on the Peel course. Heats to close same as last. Weights to be fixed same night.

To enter for the Queen's Plates with the Deputy Ranger Club House, Kildare, on Monday, before the meeting between two and four o'clock. Colours to be declared at time of entry.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING—LATEST BETTING.

The Anglesea, Tuesday.—5 to 2 against Mr. Disney's Irritation (taken); 5 to 1 against Mr. Disney's Bombardier (taken); 5 to 1 against Lord Howth's Reindeer (taken); 5 to 1 against Mr. Harrison's Ballyedmond (taken); 6 to 1 against any other offered.

The Railway Stakes, Thursday.—2 to 1 against Mr. Cockin's Lawyer (taken); 5 to 1 against Mr. Disney's Bombardier (taken); 5 to 1 against Captain Beresford's Diana (taken); 6 to 1 against Mr. Harrison's Princess Royal (taken); 7 to 1 against Mr. H. H. O'Hara's Ivanhoff (taken); 20 to 1 against Mr. J. Brennan's Doctor Holloway (offered).

Speculation on the above events is becoming active. The course is in fine order. Several horses of a high class are on their way here from England, and first-rate sport may be expected.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 4th Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Brown, play at Kingstown, this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Devin, bandmaster.

Programme of music to be performed:—

March,	"L'enfant du France," Dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon,	Bright. M. Delana.
Valse,	"Martha,"	D'Albert.
Operatic,	"Semiramide"—Selection,	Rossini.
Galop,	"Avalanche,"	Tinney.
Overture,	"Masaniello,"	Auber.
Valse,	"Marien,"	Gungl.
Operatic,	"La Traviata"—Selection,	Verdi.
Quadrille,	"St. Patrick,"	Laurent.

KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday, at their office, Sussex-place—

James Barrett, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

There were present—Messrs. J. Hasler, T. Carey, William Masterson, J. Buckley, P. Murray, John Samuels, James Gorman, John Sullivan, Robert Meekins.

It was ordered that the attention of the inspector be directed to the state of the road leading to Mrs. Moore's boarding-house, Tudor Hall, and to report on same on the next day of meeting.

A letter from Mr. R. D. Kane, solicitor, dated the 28th ult. was read in reply to a communication from the board, respecting a supply of water to Kingstown, an act for which was passed on the previous session.

The inspector was instructed to procure the granite flags necessary for the repair of Juggy's Well at Monkstown. He was also directed to repair the channel course in the Cross-avenue.

After the transaction of the ordinary routine business the board adjourned.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The following is a list of the awards made at the Society's Autumn Exhibition, held on Thursday, at Salthill:—

Exotic Orchids (Six)—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq., Rockville, Blackrock; Mr O'Brien, gardener, for Cycnoches Loddigesi, Odontoglossum grande, Miltonia, spectabilis, Oncidiums Papilio, O Lanceanum and Paphinia cristata. Second prize—The Lord Chancellor, Hazelbrook; Mr Byers, gardener, who had Saccolabium Blumeii, Miltonia Clowesi, Odontoglossum grande, Dendrobium chrysanthum and Oncidiums leuchochelium, and Wentworthianum.

Plants of fine or remarkable foliage (ditto)—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq., for Petris argyrea, Croton longifolium, Rhopala Corcovadense, R Jonghii, Sansaveria Zeylancia, and the rice paper plant, Aralia Papyrifera. Second prize—The Lord Chancellor, who had Cyanophyllum magnificum, Campylobotris argyroneura, Cissus discolour, Maranta vittata, and Caladiums argyrites, and Chantini. Third prize—Launcelot G Watson, Esq, Blackrock (Mr Flynn, gardener).

Anoctochili (Three)—First prize—The Lord Chancellor, for A argenteus, Lowii, and pictus.

Exotic Ferns (Six)—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq., for Asplenium bifidum, Cheilanthes elegans, Davallia aculeata, Gymnopteris aliena, Plaopitis inordes, and the crested var. of Nephrodium molle. Second prize, L. G. Watson, Esq. Third prize, Thomas Drury, Esq, Dartry, Upper Rathmines (Mr Dwyer, gardener).

Ditto, Lycopods (Ditto)—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq., for L. Lyelli, Jamaicensis, viticulosum, dichrous, inæquallifolium, and viticulosum. Second prize, Thomas Drury, Esq. Third prize, Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L., Elm Park (Mr. Connor, gardener).

British Ferns (Ditto)—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, for Adiantum capillus Veneris, Polystichum Wollastoni, Polypodium Cambricum, Lastrea cristata, Blechnum Boreale cristata, Athyrium filix fœmina cristata. Second prize, Lucius Hutton, Esq, Summerhill. Third prize, Messrs. Campbell, Churchill Nursery, Glasnevin.

Stove or Green-house Plants (Ditto)—First prize, the Chief Secretary, Phœnix Park (Mr M'Neill, Gardener), for Adamia versicolor, Rondeletia speciosa, Clerodendron squamatum, Phœnocoma prolifera Barnesi, Lilium lancifolium speciosum, Polygala Dalmaisiana. Second prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Viceregal Lodge (Mr. G. Smith, gardener). Third prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq, Elm Park, Merrion (Mr Byrne, gardener).

Eiricas (Ditto)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq., for E Shannoni, S Turnbullii, Aitonii ditto, Ampullacea rubra, retoreta and Irbyana. Second prize, Nathaniel R Powel, Esq, Newtown Park. Third prize, George Roe, Esq, D L, Nutley (Mr D Wright, gardener.)

Ditto, ditto, in pots, not over nine inches across.—First prize, Nathaniel R Powell, Esq, for Æmula, Obbata, inflata alba, Shannoni, eximia and tricolor major. Second prize, the Chief Secretary.

Fuchsias (Six)—First prize, John Fry, Esq, Woodlands, Cullenswood; Mr Dowdall (gardener), for Princess of Prussia, Souvenir de Chiswick, Guiding Star, Maid of Kent, Governor-General and Crinoline. Second prize, J M Neligan, Esq, M D, Clonmel House, Monkstown (Mr Byrne, gardener.) Third prize, Thomas Drury, Esq.

Liliums, six specimens—No competition.

Pelargoniums, Scarlet (Six)—First prize, George Pim, Esq, Brennanstown-house, Cabinteely (Mr Delany, gardener), for King of Nepaul, Kingsbury Pet, Tom Thumb, Commander-in-Chief, Pet, Superb, and Cerise Unique. Second prize, J M Nelligan, Esq, M D. Rest insufficient merit.

Ditto, Variegated (Ditto)—No competition.

Achimenes (Six)—First prize, George Roe, Esq, for Splendida, Treherne Thomas, longiflora major, grandiflore, Edmund Bossie, and Ambroise Verschafelt.

Generas (Ditto)—No entry.

Gloxiness—No merit.

Single Exotic, fine foliage—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, for a noble specimen of Dicksonia, Antartica.

Ditto, in flower—First prize, Messrs Campbell, for Stephanotis floribundus. Second prize, the Chief Secretary. Third prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq.

Ditto, New or Rare—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, for Trichomanes elegans.

Tree Fern, best specimen of—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, for Dicksonia squarrosa.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company's Siver Cup—For Exotics, grouped for effect, not less than twelve nor more than 15; awarded to Thomas Bewley, Esq., for a magnificent group composed of Alsophilla Australis Cyanthea dealbatta, Theophrasta imperialis, Cyanophyllum magnificum, Dracœna terminalis variegata, Pandanus javanicus ditto, Ananas Sativa ditto, Ananas superba, Aralia leptophylla, Adiantum tenerum, A. trepeziforme, Maranata fasciata, M. Warcewiczii, Croton variegatum, and Didymochlœna lunulata. Second prize, Three Sovereigns, the Chief Secretary. Third prize, Two Sovereigns, His Excellency the Lieutenant.

SECTION II.—FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Dahlias (Twenty-four blooms)—First prize, Messrs Campbell and Son, for Lord Palmerston, Salvator Rosa, Mrs Wheeler, Annie Salter, Edward Harrison, Triumph, De Roubaix, Chairman, Sidney Herbert, Miss S Boyce, Standard Bearer, Miss Pressly, Deutche, Lord Bath, Lollipop, Pre-eminent, Empress, Commander, Lady Popham, Marion, Sir Henry Havelock, Village Gem, Lady Franklin, Duchess of Beaufort, and Reginald.

Ditto (Twelve ditto)—First prize, Messrs Campbell, for Lord Palmerston, Salvator Rosa, Edward Harrison, Lady D Pennant, Sidney Herbert, Chairman, Lord Bath, Miss Pressly, Eclipse, Village Gem, Standard Bearer, and Lollipop. Second prize, Charles Toole, Esq, Cullenswood Nursery (Mr Shaw, manager).

Ditto (ditto Fancies)—First prize, Messrs. Dickson and Son, Newtownards Nurseries, county Down, for Comus, Mrs Charles Kean, Pretty Polly, Oliver Twist, Mrs. Mayne, Zebra, Nelly Roe, Leonard, Queen Mab, Harlequin, Flirt, and Favourite. Second prize withheld.

Hollyhocks (twenty-four blooms)—First prize, Messrs. Campbell (no list). Rest insufficient merit.

Ditto (Twelve do.)—First prize, James Fitzeral Lombard, Esq, Southill, Upper Rathmines (Mr. Tobin, gardener), for Felicia, Leader, Caroline, Pourpre de Tyre, Queen, Venus, Monarch, Lilac Rival, General Bem, Miss Nightingale, Standard, Napoleon. Rest insufficient merit.

Ditto (six spikes)—First prize, J F Lombard, Esq, for General Bem, Queen, Pourpre de Tyre, Felicia, Miss Nightingale, Lilac Rival.

Phlox (Twelve at least), Six varieties—First prize, J W Lane, Esq, Elm Grove Cottage, Cullenswood, for Julia Roussell, Queen Victoria (2), Colonel Dundas, Compte de Chambord, President, Mr Carroll, Countess of Home (2), Rubra, Victoria, Apollyon, and Blanche. Rest no merit.

Gladioli, ditto—First prize, J W Lane, Esq, for Goliath (2), Helena, Brenchleyensis, Egeria (2), Imperatrice, Ninon de l'Enclos, Couranti fulgens, Kakberii, Rowiensis, and Osiris. Second prize, J F Lombard, Esq.

Roses (Twelve blooms)—First prize, Messrs Campbell, for Gloire de Dijon, Mare de St. Louis, Madame Mason, Duchesse d'Orleans, General Jacqueminot, Triomphe de Rennes, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Triomphe d'Avranches, Baronne Prevost, Mrs Elliott, and Lord Raglan. Second prize, J F Lombard, Esq. Third prize, Charles Toole, Esq., Wilfort, Bray (Mr. Shaw, gardener).

Verbenas (Twelve varieties)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. (not in list furnished). Second prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, Holywoodrath; Mr Harmon, gardener. Third prize, Messrs Campbell.

Asters, Quilled (Twelve)—No merit.

Ditto, any other variety (ditto)—First prize, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq, St Anne's, Clontarf (Mr Charles Lynch, gardener). Second prize, Messrs Campbell. Third prize, George Hayward Lindsay, Esq, D L, Turret Lodge, Glasnevin (Mr Keane, gardener).

Hand Bouquets—First prize, the Chief Secretary. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, Obelisk Park, Blackrock (Mr Toole, gardener). Third prize, Mr Robinson, Adelaide-road Nursery, Leeson-street.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Silver Cup, offered by G. Waite, Esq., seed merchant, 131, High Holborn, London; with Second and Third Prizes—Three Sovereigns and Two Sovereigns—added by the Society, for the best Stand of Thirty-six Dahlias, each different. The Cup was awarded to Messrs Dickson and Son, of Newtownards, for Volunteer, Golden Drop, Lord Palmerston, Chairman, Emperor, Jenny Austin, Queen Mab, John Dory, Madame Alboni, Lady Taunton, Commander, Tippy Bob, Black Knight, Wallace, Dr. Livingstone, Empress, George Elliott, Miss Pressly, Pioneer, Miss Watts, Grand Master, Neville Keynes, Lord Eversley, Village Gem, Scout, William Dodd, Brentford Hero, Mrs. W. Pigott, Sir William Wallace, Beauty of Slough, Touchstone, Goldfinder, Mentor, Mrs. Trotter, Triomphe de Peag, and Favourite. Second prize, Messrs. Campbell.

Prize of Two Sovereigns, offered by Mr Waite, for best Stand of Twenty-four Asters. Awarded to Benjamin Lee Guinness.

Messrs Turner's, Keynes' and Campbell's Prizes—For best Stand of twenty-four Dahlias, each different—First prize, Three Pounds Ten Shillings, Messrs Dickson and Son, for Sir W Wallace, Mrs Trotter, Brentford Hero, Goldfinder, Madame Alboni, Village Gem, Miss Pressly, Lord Eversley, Favourite, Volunteer, Golden Drop, Lord Palmerston, Jenny Austin, Mentor, John Dory, Wallace, Empress, Chairman, George Elliott, Miss Watts, and Emperor. Second prize, Messrs Campbell.

SECTION III.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

FRUITS.

Tropical Fruit Tree, in bearing—First prize, the Chief Secretary, for a splendid specimen of the Guava Psidium pyriferum. Second prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, for Citrus Medica.

Dwarf Fruit Trees, in pots (three)—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq, Temple Hill, Blackrock (Mr Tobin, gardener), for Grosse Mignonne Peach, Belle Chevreuse ditto, and Elruge Nectarine. Second prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, Ardgillan Castle, Balbriggan (Mr Johnston, gardener) for Violette Hative, Elruge and Cruyslon Nectarines.

Vines in Pots, two varieties—First prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Grizzly Frontignac and White Sweetwater. Second prize, John Knight Boswell, Esq, Clifton Lodge, Monkstown (Mr Keogh, gardener), for Black and Muscat Hamburgh.

Pine Apple (Ditto)—No competition.

Grapes, White, Frontignac, three bunches—First prize, the Earl of Charleville, Charleville Forest, Tullamore (Mr Roberts, gardener). Second prize, George Pim, Esq.

Ditto, ditto, Muscat ditto—First prize, the Earl of Charleville. Second prize, the Chief Secretary. Third prize, Hamilton Woods, Esq, D L, Whitestown House, Balbriggan (Mr Fitzsimons, gardener).

Ditto, ditto, any other variety, ditto—First prize, the Chief Secretary for Chasselas Musque. Second prize, the Earl of Charleville. Third prize, H H Woods, Esq, D L.

Ditto, Black Frontignac—No entry.

Ditto, Grizzly Frontignac (Ditto)—First prize, withheld. Second prize, Hans H Woods, Esq. Third prize, the Lord Chancellor.

Ditto, Black Muscat (Ditto)—No entry.

Ditto, Black Hamburgh—First prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq. Third prize, the Earl of Charleville.

Black Grapes, any other Variety, (Ditto)—First prize, H H Woods, Esq. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Black St Peters. Third prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, for Trentham Black.

Grapes, New Variety, any colour, (Ditto)—First prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, for Busby's Golden Hamburgh.

Ditto, Heaviest Bunch, Ditto, ditto—First prize, the Chief Secretary, for White Tokay. Second prize, the Earl of Charleville, for Muscat of Alessandria. Third prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, for White Tokay.

Melon, best flavoured, Green or White Flesh—First prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Bromham Hall. Second prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Third prize, H H Woods, Esq.

Ditto, ditto, Scarlet, ditto—First prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Windsor Prize (considered by the judges to be of rare excellence.) Second prize, the Commander of the Forces Sir G Browne, K G B, Royal Hospital, (Mr M'Carthy, gardener).

Ditto, heaviest—First, Herbert Manders, Esq, for New Windsor Prize.

Peaches, Noblesse—First prize, the Commander of the Forces. Second prize, B Lee Guinness, Esq. Third prize, the Lord Chancellor.

Ditto, Royal George—First prize, Mr Kirby, Killester Gardens and Upper Sackville-street, (Mr Campbell, gardener) Second prize, the Lord Lieutenant. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

Ditto, any other variety—First prize, Mr Kirby, (no list). Second prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, for Acton Scott. Third prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for Grosse Mignonne.

Nectarines—First prize, Colonel Taylor, M P, for Hunt's Tawney. Second prize, the Earl of Charleville. Third prize, Mr Kirby.

Ditto (Three varieties)—First prize, Colonel Taylor, M P for Hunt's Tawny, Marry, and Violette Hative.

Apricots—First prize, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart, Bushy Park, Rathfarnham, (Mr H Aicken, gardener), for Moorpark. Second Prize, F J Isacke, Esq, Woodview (Mr M'Guirk, gardener). Third prize, the Chief Secretary, for Moorpark.

Plums, Green Gage—First Prize, J W Lane, Esq. Second prize, H H Woods, Esq. Third prize, Mr Kirby. Wilmot's Green Gage, shown by the Chief Secretary, highly commended; if sufficiently ripe would have been first prize.

Ditto, any other variety—First prize, the Earl of Charleville, for Victoria. Second prize, Thomas Drury, Esq. Third prize, Alexander Tate, Esq, Santry Lodge.

Pears, Jargonelle—First prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, Holywoodrath. Second prize, J W Lane, Esq. Third prize, Rev J Pim, Newpark, county Kildare (Mr Moore, gardener).

Ditto, any other variety—Prizes withheld.

Figs—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq, for Brown Turkey. Second prize, the Earl of Charleville.

Dessert Apples—First prize, Mr Kirby. Second prize, Mr Lane, for Peach Apple. Third prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for ditto.

Baking Apples—First prize, the Chief Secretary. Second prize, Mr Kirby. Third prize, Thomas Hutton, Esq.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The Hamilton Prizes for best and most tastefully arranged Tray of Fruit, eight varieties—First Prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Second prize, the Chief Secretary. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

VEGETABLES.

White Celery—First prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, for Incomparable. Second prize, H H Woodsley. Third prize, James Forest, Esq, Roebuck House, Dundrum; Mr. Bird, gardener.

Red Celery—First prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, for Coles Solid. Second prize, Herbert Manders, for Superb. Third prize, James Forrest, Esq.

Carrots—First prize, James Forrest, Esq, for Long Orange. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Altringham. Third prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Parsnips—First prize, Mr. Kirby. Second price, George Pim, Esq, for Hollow Crowned. Third prize, James Forrest, Esq.

Red Beet—First prize, James Forrest, Esq, for Pine Apple. Second prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, for Sang's Purple. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

Cauliflowers—First prize, Thomas Drury, Esq, for London. Second prize, George Pim, Esq, for Alma. Third prize, Thomas Hutton, Esq.

Cabbage (Red)—First prize, James Forrest, Esq. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Red Dutch. Third prize, Thomas Hutton, Esq.

Ditto, heaviest (two heads)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq, for Drumhead. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, for Flat Dutch. Third prize, Thomas Herbert, Esq.

Turnips—First prize, Alexander Tate, Esq. Second prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for White Stone. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

Onions (best hank)—First prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq, for Brown Globe. Second prize, George Pim, Esq, for Strasburgh. Third prize, Thomas Hutton, Esq.

Collection of Vegetables, twelve varieties—First prize, George Pim, Esq, for a fine collection, comprising Celery (White Superb), Carrots (Altringham), Parsnips (Hollow Crown) Cauliflowers (Alma), Turnips (White Haynan), Cucumbers (Yorkshire Prolific), Onions (Strasburgh), Peas (Epps' Monarch), Beans (Green Windsor), Kidney Beans (Newington Wonder), Myatt's Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes. Second prize, James Forrest, Esq. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

SECTION IV.

Miscellaneous Extras, for which no classes were open, contributions not for competition, &c.

The only extra entries in the plant classes was a group of Pelargoniums (show varieties) from the Viceregal Gardens—fine for the season. A prize recommended. Of stands of florists and other cut flowers there were several, among which was one of Seedling Dahlias, from Messrs. Dickson and Son; two of the new Dianthus laceniatus, &c, severally shown by Rev W Grattan Guinness, of Beaumont, and Mr Watkins, Elm Park. One (cut blooms) of Lilium lancifolium album, very beautiful, by Mr Lombard (Southill). New Petunias, Verbenas (ditto), and Anoatlons and Picotees, by Mr Robinson. Dr Plant had some magnificent stands of both, fine as could be wished, wonderfully so for the 30th of August, when in ordinary years the bloom would have been over long since. Mr Dombrain showed Picotees which were also extremely fine. Mr Lombard forwarded (not for competition) a stand of Roses, half Gloire de Dijon, the other Souvenir de la Malmaison; the blooms remarkably large and fine. Mr Campbell also contributed a splendid and varied stand of Roses. Of extra fruit, Otaheite Oranges by Dr Neligan, and very splendid fruit of the Grandilla by Mr Bewley. A first prize recommended for the latter.

Judges—On Plants—Messrs J Bain (College Botanic Garden), and Mr J Garnier (Hollybrook Gardens). On Fruits—Messrs Thomas Simpson (College Green), D James (Carton Gardens), and Edgerton (Thornhill Gardens). On Vegetables—Messrs Lind (Lyons Gardens) Byrne (Mount Anville Gardens), and Stewart (Westbury Garden).

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Porter.)

Robert Heron, of No. 4, George's-street, Kingstown, master baker, and John Stevens, journeyman baker, his foreman, appeared to answer the information filed against them by Police-constable Dowling, for having made bread, at the baking establishment, on Sunday, the 19th August, contrary to the provisions of the Bread Act.

Mr. Heron said that as he had read Mr. Porter's decision in a similar case which came before him at the Head Police-office, he felt the force of those observations, and would now plead guilty to the charge, at the same time undertaking that the offence should not be repeated.—He was fined 10s., mitigated to 6d.

Mary M'Cormick was brought before the bench, on remand from the 29th August, charged with stealing a pair of boots under the following peculiar circumstances:—From the evidence of Catherine Toole, a servant of Mr. Ormsby, Beaumont, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, it appeared that upon the 28th of last month she went out in the day time to purchase some vegetables; she left the kitchen door open after her; at this time she saw the prisoner, M'Cormick, walking round towards the hall door; witness proceeded on her errand, being absent about five minutes, and upon her return she met the prisoner coming from the kitchen; she asked her what brought her in there, and she replied she was disposing of some articles from a basket which she held in her hand; witness told her she had no business there, and not to go in any more, as no person from the street was allowed to enter by that door; she appeared somewhat frightened at being accosted in this manner; witness soon after went down the garden towards the shrubbery, and there found a pair of her boots concealed, which had shortly before been in the kitchen; she at once suspected the prisoner had placed them there, and went to the police-station to give information on the subject; while going to the station she saw the prisoner walking with another woman; she watched her movements closely, and observed her going towards the pleasure grounds, across to the shrubbery having previously given her basket to her companion, who remained outside; witness followed her into the lawn, and when the prisoner caught sight of her she ran away; witness at once shut the gate upon her, and called the steward of the place to keep guard, and prevent her escaping from the lawn; she then made search for her about the place, and found her concealed in a stooping position under an evergreen tree; asked her what she was doing there, and she said she had knocked at the door, and the butler told her there was "nothing for her;" witness kept her in custody until a policeman was procured, and she was given in charge for stealing the boots; she had evidently hidden them in the shrubbery on the evening the witness first saw her, and was now returning to take them away; the prisoner denied ever having seen the witness before; before the policeman came up she tried to make off by the gate, but her retreat was prevented by the steward.

The Magistrate, on this evidence, sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

James M'Dermott, a servant in Tudor Hall, Monkstown, was charged by George Holmes, a fellow-servant, with having stolen money and some wearing apparel from him, on the 27th August. It appears the prisoner was arrested by Kavanagh and Smith, detective officers, who went to Dublin on the information of Holmes, and found him there. They recovered a quantity of the clothes, but not the money.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Porter remanded the case, in order to enable the detectives to recover the missing money, if possible.

A Ladies' Club at Last.—A great blessing to women has lately risen up in the Ladies' Reading-room, at 19, Langham-place. This institution, which has grown up out of various needs, answers various excellent purposes; and among these there is none more pleasant to think of than the comfort and privilege it yields to working ladies. Till now there has been no establishment where a lady could go alone for a luncheon, or half an hour's rest, such as daily governesses used in the intervals of their engagements. Now, by an easy subscription and satisfactory references, the daily teacher obtains a comfortable place to go to in an odd half-hour; a place where there is a good fire, soap and water, the newspapers of the day, and the best periodicals, and a comfortable luncheon to be had cheap. There are few chances for daily governesses seeing newspapers and reviews; and hitherto it has been much too common to go hungry for many hours of the day, or to snatch food in a shop, at a dear rate, and in awkward circumstances. Now that improvement has begun, we may hope it will go on.—*Miss Martineau.*

THE NEAPOLITAN CRISIS.

Whether the rumoured flight of the King of Naples be authentic or not, it is probably only "premature," the shadow of the cloud sweeping up from Calabria. He has long had no real control over the army or the navy. While the successes of Garibaldi could be concealed from the army and the public, the King had a chance. But the moment one great mass of his soldiers capitulated, and one great part of his dominion was rent away from him, disasters he could not hide, he lost all command of his soldiers and his subjects. The tricolour flew from the fortresses Ferdinand had repaired and armed expressly to keep it out; the constitution was proclaimed; the police was hunted forth; the people became free from restraint; and the prospects of Garibaldi were as ardently discussed by the soldiers and sailors as they were by the King and the camarilla. Under these circumstances, with a monarch who reviewed them, but did not lead them to battle, who used them to curb a mob, but kept close when they were sent to meet the enemy, how could the army, how could the fleet be preserved from that demoralisation more fatal to troops than the steel or lead of the foe? The capitulation of Palermo, the convention of Messina, the desertion of the *Veloce*, the inactivity of the navy, showed that the soldiery and marine had escaped beyond control. Garibaldi, with his handful of undisciplined men, came on like fate. He conquered Sicily; he crossed the straits; before him fell towns and the forts; brigades surrendered to him at discretion. In their front was an audacious foe; on their flanks and in their rear the fiery cross of insurrection flew from town to town, and from province to province; in their hearts was no love for the throne; in their minds no reasonable conviction that the King had a good cause, or that having a bad cause he had the ability and will to make it prevail. These facts make us understand how the Neapolitan soldiery capitulate and surrender and disperse when attacked, without what seems to be any adequate military reasons. Garibaldi appears and they disappear. If he be distant, they remain true to their colours, and go through their routine duties. If he come to close quarters, they fight a little, flinch a great deal, and finally capitulate, surrender, or retreat.

When an army of 70,000 men is in this frame of mind, no report of their conduct sounds incredible. It is quite possible, therefore, that the intelligence reported at Genoa yesterday is correct. We should not be surprised to learn that the officers of the army and navy have resigned, if not *en masse*, as the telegraph states, yet in numbers sufficient to warrant the expression; nor would it cause an astonishment in Europe were it to prove true that the general officers had recommended the King to fly, and that the unhappy young man had adopted their sage advice. He was of no use where he was—a mere pin in the broken machinery of the State, serving to keep together a semblance of royal authority. Even the *Allgemeine Zeitung* had predicted his fall and his desertion by his Ministers as soon as Garibaldi secured a solid footing on the mainland. Thus it may well be that he has gone to seek refuge in the palace of some of his royal relatives, leaving behind a kingdom in anarchy and a Dictator in his palace.

It is not at all remarkable that the Augsburg journal should predict what it regards as fatal consequences from the success of "the revolutionary freebooter," and should invoke Roman Catholic Christendom to employ armies now idle in defence of the Pope; that it should piteously lament that no word has been spoken in common by the Great Powers "commanding Garibaldi to halt before the gates of Naples," that there has been "no moral intervention in behalf of legitimacy." They may lament in Augsburg the defeat of naked legitimist domination in Italy; but the sympathies of Europe go with Garibaldi; and it stands in record in more than one imperative page that the principle of non-intervention must in future regulate the action of foreign States in the internal affairs of all countries. There are powers in Germany who should take to heart the serious lesson read to them by the retribution which has come upon Naples, and who should beware in time, so that they may escape a fate similar to that which, if it has not befallen the Neapolitan Bourbon and his advisers, will assuredly befall them. Let us hope that the anticipations of one of the latest telegrams from Naples will prove to be well-founded, that Austria will speedily "enter among the number of constitutional States," and that in adopting this course the Emperor and his Government will do so in good faith. It is not yet too late. But let Austria beware of persisting in the path she entered upon in 1849 and 1851; for that is the path to destruction.

(From the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

After many false rumours, after several attempts on a small scale, it has become a fact at last: Garibaldi has landed with his main force on this side of the Faro. His victory is more than probable, because, according to the news from every quarter, the lands wants strength and will for resistance, because to conquer is easy where cowardice and treachery play into the conqueror's hands, and where only fear, weakness, vacillation, and confusion prevail; Garibaldi appears to be, indeed, the man wished for by millions. Naples, it is true, is quiet amidst all this anarchy, but the quiet is only on the surface, the work of the conspiracy secretly prevailing, the consequence of the password uttered by the Italian "Unita." As Garibaldi approaches the capital of the mainland, the storm will burst forth, and if no turn of affairs takes place in the last hour of danger, nothing will assuredly remain, when this stage is reached for the King to do but to go on board a ship, which will convey him, as some think, to Spain, or, as others say, to Gaeta. In Gaeta, however, the King would not be able to stay long, for Gaeta is only a safe residence so long as it cannot be blockaded by sea, and unfortunately it is precisely the Neapolitan navy that feels most sympathy with Garibaldi, and decidedly will go over to him altogether on the fall of Naples.

According to the latest intelligence Francis II. is prepared and ready for everything. He is resigned, but still hopes that his troops will fight well for him. The members of the Royal Family are either absent, or ready for their departure, all provided with passports. The position of the young king is lamentable. Neither the renewal of the constitution of 1848, nor the attempt to form an alliance with Sardinia—both of them thought of too late—was capable of reinstating him in public opinion; no one believes in his constitutionalism, and not the slightest sympathy for him is manifested by the people. Unheeded he relies upon the Lazzaroni, upon whom his father could unconditionally depend, but even they have abandoned the cause of royalty, for probably the revolutionary party has paid them better than the helpless sovereign, domineered over by his Ministers, and partly, no doubt, betrayed by them. These last are not united among themselves; they are divided on the question—confederation or annexation. But even already it is perceptible that the standard of annexation, of Italian unity, will gradually throw into the shade that of alliance with Rome and Piedmont, and the latter will have disappeared the instant Garibaldi victoriously approaches Naples. The catastrophe, is therefore, unless something unexpected occur, and the valiant conqueror be beaten by the generals of the King—inevitable. France II., like Louis XV., pays the penalty of the *peccata majorum*. Such is the result of that system of rule which denies a nation all its demands, which takes back again all that it had granted in the hour of revolution, instead of finally modelling it into free constitutional forms during tranquil times. It may be said, King Ferdinand, who hated, persecuted, imprisoned, and proscribed the liberal "Galantuomini," and who, with the help of the "vile multitude," stifled all freedom and carried out reaction in the worst form of a pitiful police, dependent on a huge system of espionage—this King, the father, has, although in his grave, now ruined his son. Francis II. fails undoubtedly for the reason that he is unable to offer his people any moral guarantees towards a better future; and nothing is more probable than that his own ministers will desert him as soon as the man who has become the idol of the people shall show himself in the Gulf of Naples.

But what will happen when the lamentable catastrophe has occurred? When Francis II. quits his country, to whom does it belong? Will he abdicate in favour of his half-brother? Will the Dictator plant himself upon the throne of the Bourbons, or will the Sardinian party decree forthwith the annexation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Piedmont? Will Garibaldi pause, or at once proceed against the Roman States, and will he leave behind him a pro-dictator—a lieutenant at Naples? Will the land and sea forces unconditionally submit to him, and the kingdom cheerfully return to order, which has now universally disappeared, and the restoration of which in the island of Sicily, notwithstanding Garibaldi's numerous invitations, has been hitherto far from complete.

We believe the fiery patriot will find it easier to conquer a kingdom which probably will not strike a blow in its defence, than to retain it, and we believe the difficulties of Garibaldi will considerably increase with the possession of so extensive a kingdom. Garibaldi cannot stand still, nor will he. He considers himself destined to effect the unity of Italy; he must have Rome and the States of the Church, and Venice and Venetia as well. But we do not believe he will blindly place the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, for he distrusts Count Cavour, who has no longer clean hands since the interview at Plombieres. Garibaldi feels no inclination, in order to obtain French adhesion, to sacrifice an Italian province in the North, that he may annex the South of the Italian Peninsula to Sardinia. Here, then, is the point where the silence of the Powers must at last be broken. Before Garibaldi follows up his plans beyond the frontiers of Naples, the secret arrangements between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi must come to light, France must throw off her her cloak, and the other great Powers must in some form or other arrive at a fixed determination respecting Italy. Or can it be possible that the rulers of the great European States, whose armies stand accoutred in ranks numbering hundreds of thousands, but inactive, will look on passively even after the overthrow of their legitimate royal brother, whilst a bold and thoroughly revolutionary freebooter pulls down one sovereign after another, and drives away the chief of Catholic Christendom from the seat he and his predecessors have held for more than a thousand years? We know for a certainty that they will not permit this—that they cannot permit it; for Garibaldi represents undoubtedly the idea of an Italian united state, *à la* Mazzini, of a kingdom with so democratic a basis that neither France, nor Russia, nor Austria, nor Prussia can tolerate it. And yet no word in common, commanding Garibaldi to halt before the gates of Naples, no moral intervention in behalf of legitimacy, whilst the secret material support of the revolution is being given with the knowledge of all Europe. It has come to this pass, because a ruler, who calls himself so by the grace of God, has himself commenced a league, or rather a mischievous game, with the revolution; but we are convinced that it cannot last much longer. The catastrophe in Naples will be the turning point; the great powers must join in a conference which will again calm the astonished world by showing it that they are still masters in Europe, and that the triumph of the revolution is only momentary and unreal, or else a general war must speedily break out, in which the league of destructiveness will have to fight against the coalition of legal right.

AUSTRIA.

Princes, kings, and emperors, in one thing at least, in this sublunary world, resemble meaner mortals. They have different measures of perception and capacity, and are not all gifted with sagacity, understanding, observation, or good sense. Some amongst them are quick to discern and wise to observe; they profit by experience and reflection; they are taught by the discipline of adversity; they are schooled by events, and guide and govern themselves with wisdom, shaping their courses by the possible and the practicable—by the bent, genius, and tendency of the times in which their lot here below is cast. Others of them, again, are impracticable and unteachable—we had almost said incorrigible—and never advance to perfection. For them ancient, medieval, and modern histories have no significant warnings, and have been written wholly in vain. For them the events of 1789, 1793, 1829, 1830, and 1848 have been acted and happened in vain. Were Plato and Socrates, were Sully and De Witt, were Bacon and Burke, were Mirabeau and Malesherbes, to rise from the tomb and preach to these silly and thoughtless rulers, it would be all in vain. They learn nothing and they forget nothing; and, obstinate, untaught, and unteachable, they descend to their unregretted tomb. Princes and Potentates of this character, born to high station, know nothing of the interests, desires, and passions of mankind. They are without acquaintance with the forms of real actual life, and imagine that monarchs have nothing more to do than to order and to govern by right divine, and subjects no other duties than to pay scot and lot, to punctually score up their taxes quarterly or half-yearly, and reverently to obey autocratic authority. Such princes were the late Sovereigns of Modena and Naples, the one sent on his travels to Vienna, the other gone to his last fearful account. Princes of this kind, as Dr. Johnson says, see the world in a mist, and bound their views to a narrow compass. Such princes have never had an opportunity of personally observing men in a private condition, or of attaining that knowledge of life and character, and of the motives and springs of action of the masses, so necessary to successful and sagacious rulers of men.

It has been observed of Cromwell by a discriminate and acute thinker, that it was to the private condition in which he first entered the world that he owed his superiority of understanding over the Governors of his time. In a private station he learned how to manage men, how to judge and discern, how truly and rightly to estimate causes and consequences. The same observation might be applied to William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., to Napoleon Bonaparte, to Bernadotte King of Sweden, to Leopold King of the Belgians, and to the present Emperor of the French. These remarkable men had all a species of training, and training which peculiarly fitted them for their arduous duties. Some of them knew the precious uses of adversity, and of early unprosperous fortunes, and were thus withdrawn from those flatterers who often hide weaknesses, stimulate bad passions and pride, and encourage those vain and futile pleasures, and that thoughtlessness, listlessness, and *insouciance* of mind, so fatal to all excellence.

Though the present Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, in birth, position, and personal environments somewhat resembled, and in actual position and power far surpassed and surpasses, his brothers and kinsmen of Naples and Modena, yet we do not place him in the same category of kings and governors as these wholly lost men. He was, and still is, Emperor of a larger and more civilised kingdom. He was, and still is, one of the great Potentates of Europe. He still rules over mixed races and creeds—over Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, Roumans, Croats, Greeks, Czecks, Servians, and Sclaves; he still exercises away over Roman Catholics and Protestants of the Helvetic and Augsburg confessions, over united and schismatic Greeks, Jews, Mahometans, and other dissidents. Such a monarch, the successor of a Maria Theresa, a Joseph II., and a Leopold, should have large and liberal views. He should remember that Austria produced good sovereigns, wise statesmen, and great soldiers long before our and his day, and that at the time she did so Italy was not plundered or oppressed, or dragooned into submission by Austrian bayonets; that Hungary enjoyed, so late as in the reigns of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Leopold II., her ancient constitution and her peculiar laws and privileges; and that, in this season, the Bishop of Rome aspired to no pre-eminence or authority, within the wide extent of the Austrian dominions, prejudicial to the Crown, because subversive of its rights and oppressive to the people—because trenching on their pockets and privileges, and interfering with their social freedom, habitudes, and customs. If the doctrines of the French Revolution of 1789 did not extend seventy-one years ago into Austria it was because the Austrian monarch was then *sui juris*—was then sovereign, not of a section, but of the whole of his people; ruling over all justly and fairly by law, and not setting Austrian against Hungarian, Bohemian against Austrian, and Croat, Servian, and Illyrian against Hungarian, Bohemian, and German. The diabolical and despot system of governing men against their wills and against their interests by the aid of assumed or stimulated antipathies of race and religion was reserved for the epoch when the successor of Maria Theresa surrendered his most precious imperial and royal prerogatives to an old man beyond the mountains—to an old man who is quite incapable of guarding, and cannot govern, guard, or control, his own small flock within the walls of Rome itself. How lamentably unsuccessful this bad and vicious system has been in a political, financial, European, and military sense appeared last year in Italy. The Treaties of Villafranca and Zurich proclaim that the Imperial Austrian governmental, political, and military system is but a orpe of sand, without coherence, stability, or strength. In three months the traditions of centuries and the acquisitions of years melted into airy nothings. Worse than this, a large and a gallant army was signally defeated, and vast munitions and materials of war, garnered up and husbanded at immense cost, were wholly destroyed. The *prestige* of Austria is since gone. Her finances are in a deplorable condition, and she is wholly without recuperative power—not from the want of natural resources, but from the leaden weight that oppresses and stifles her. For a time there were not wanting those who hoped, and who even still hope, much from the Emperor. He is young and ingenuous, and believed to be well disposed. He has tasted of adversity, if not of humiliation, in his young years; and adversity is a stern teacher, an inexorable taskmaster. Adversity may be yet his helper and aid. If the Reichsrath is not to be a mere empty name—if it is to be a reality, and not a sham, a deception, and a snare, it may save Austria, serve Hungary by doing justice to that nation, and preserve the integrity of the hereditary dominions. A Hungarian officer of high military rank and the highest professional repute in the Austrian army, General Benedek, was some months ago sent into Hungary, yet he finds his position, after vain efforts at conciliation, wholly untenable. He finds men of all ranks, classes, creeds, and callings opposed to the system of the Austrian Government, and the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, and the Greek, equally opposed to the Imperial system. All classes, creeds, professions, and nationalities fraternised at Pesth, on St. Stephen's-day, and Magyars, Croatians, Sclavonians, and Servians, chimed together in one deep diapason of discontent against the Imperial Government. In the very presence of the Imperial representative, the ablest and most energetic officer of the Austrian army, the Prince-Primate, proposed the health, not of the Emperor of Austria, but of the King of Hungary, thereby implying that Hungary by her constitution acknowledged no Emperor, but only a King—a King governing by an ancient constitution and well-known laws. A magnate, the head of the Lutheran confession, following the Prince-Primate, declared that all classes were unanimous in this view, and a Roman Catholic and an Israelite expressed their entire accord. Under these circumstances the sudden arrival of General Benedek at Vienna may be well accounted for, and people can understand that he declares that nothing short of a restoration of the constitution will satisfy a chivalrous, gallant, and loyal nation. The Hungarians who are in the Reichsrath do not possess the confidence of the Hungarian nation, and it is understood that this able soldier has sought to impress this truth, not merely on the Emperor's Ministers, but on the Emperor himself. The Emperor, after the sad experiences of last year, ought to know that it is not the bulk and quantity of territory that give strength to kingdoms, but the cohesion and contentment produced by good government. The strength and force of every kingdom is wasted and diminished by jealousy, discontent, and discord. It is not now possible to the Emperor of Austria to raise and amplify his power, for he overmeasured his forces last year; but it is still in his power so to manage his affairs as to keep them "from precipices and manifest inconveniences," to use the language of Bacon. To enlarge his dominions is not now within possibility, nor if it were would it be his first duty or greatest glory. His first duty ought to be, and assuredly it would be his greatest glory, to diffuse happiness, security, and contentment by governing Hungary as it was governed in the days of its ancient constitution and laws. The Emperor of Austria is still a powerful prince, and he ought to be master in his own house. He might well take a leaf out of the book of his victor of 1859 and ally of 1860, and not suffer Rome to overmaster him either by treaty or concordat. The Emperor of the French knows the Church of Rome to be a good servant. He will not allow it to become a bad and imperious master.—*Morning Post.*

CITY CHURCHES AND THEIR SITES.

Among the bills which received the Royal assent at the close of the session on Tuesday last was the Union of Benefices Bill. The objects which this bill has in view are briefly the pulling down of some of the churches in the city of London, the sale of the sites, and the transfer of the proceeds, together with the endowments of the churches, to suburbs where there is no adequate provision for the spiritual requirements of the dense populations which have sprung up within a comparatively recent period. The provisions of the bill at once suggest two points—Is it actually necessary—is it even advisable, to pull down so many (about thirty) of the churches in question? and, even supposing this answered in the affirmative, should the sites be brought into the public market? As regards the churches themselves, it is argued that they are empty—the city has ceased to be inhabited in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a city of counting-houses, not of dwellings. Its streets, that for six days of the week are so thronged with busy life, are deserted and silent on the seventh, at least by the classes who, it is supposed, would attend church were they resident. The only inhabitants on Sundays are some of the very poorer classes, who reside in the courts and alleys, and who do not attend church; but, then, here is just the point—why do not these poorer classes attend? Are the churches empty solely because there are none resident in the parishes who care to attend any place of worship, or is it that the system on which the existing churches are conducted is such as practically to exclude all except those classes who have ceased to avail themselves of the accommodation? How is it that on going into one of these churches you may find not more than a dozen of a congregation, and yet in the street hard by an itinerant preacher will be attentively listened to by numbers? It is related of Madame Roland, in her young days, that she was detected reading Plutarch instead of her prayer-book at church. It is possible that the same cause that produced this estrangement, only in another form, keeps the poor from entering the churches in the city of London; not carelessness about religion, but merely about the form in which it may have been presented to their notice. Madame Roland found the form without the spirit, and, therefore, was not interested. The poor, on entering the house of God, find themselves, owing to the pew system, designated unmistakeably *as poor*, although, at the same time "God is no respecter of persons" may be sounding in their ears. They are, therefore, frightened away or are ashamed to go. In this view of the case we are borne out by no mean authority. Lord Derby, in a speech lately delivered by him, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of an industrial ragged-school, near Liverpool, said "that one prevailing cause which tended to drive away from our churches even the best-disposed and most respectable portion of the poorest class was the appropriation of the greater portion of the seats, and the best of them too, to the rich and easier classes." This point does not appear to have been taken much into consideration in framing the bill; nevertheless, as regards the transfer of endowments, the bill will not be without its uses, and the proviso added, on the motion of Mr. Vance, secures that nothing shall be done without due deliberation.

But what shall we say of the traffic in the sites? Must those spots of earth, once solemnly consecrated as the last resting-place, be turned again to the vulgar uses of everyday life? Is it not a breach of the trust created, so to speak, by the act of consecration? It is no answer to say that the souls of the living are of more consequence than the bones of the dead. Whatever bearing this has on the transfer of endowments, it is but a scoffing argument for the desecration of the burying places. There is enough just now of the spirit of change, of pulling down old and setting up new, enough of that utilitarian spirit which mocks at all sentiment and feeling, and which would bring everything, ay, even the most hallowed, to the test of expediency. But on whatever else this mammon worship would lay its withering grasp, let it at least pass on and leave undisturbed the ashes of the dead. For it is a question of pelf, and pelf only. If in some cases it is advisable to transfer the endowments and remove the churches, yet let the sites remain. They have been made sacred, not so much by any formulæ, as by the sorrows of human beings. Why not enclose and embellish them? Where none would go to worship, some then might go to admire—some perhaps to ponder—some few might seek the secluded spot to mourn. It is a trifling thing that the people should be brought within such influences as these things suggest, no matter to how limited an extent? Have such things no part in true education? We might ask, too, has London so many open spaces within her vast circuit that she should throw away any chance that may offer itself for securing an additional breathing hole? Here, again, the people will be the gainers.

The subject both of the demolition of the churches and the disposal of their sites called forth a strong letter of expostulation which appears in the *Times* from the gifted pen of Dr. Croly:—

"I can," he states, "have no objection to reforms in the Church, but I must confess that I wish they should proceed by any other means than pulling down churches and selling graves, nor do I conceive that the citizens of London will be altogether conciliated by digging up and casting away the remains of their fathers and mothers, wives, and children, whom they, in sorrow and resignation in the old, and now perhaps obsolete language of the Liturgy, 'committed to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, to rest until the day of a joyful resurrection;' nor is it to be doubted that the exposure of the dead in all shapes of decay, and with the inevitable mutilations and other indignities of this wholesale project, can pass, without exciting disgust, and, perhaps, more than disgust, in the public mind."

Dr. Croly also puts forward a point which is of no little importance, as showing how the operation of the bill may influence public contributions hereafter towards the erection of churches. The clergy and people are constantly solicited to supply funds for the erection of churches, and Dr. Croly asks, "Will not the argument of the spade and shovel furnish an antagonist feeling to the public liberality? How shall we fence off the sturdy inquiry, 'Can you secure the church if I help to build it; or has it any pledge of permanency more than a hedge or a ditch?'" This is a question not easily answered, and if the working of the bill tend to so unfortunate a result, this objection alone should condemn it.—*Evening Mail.*

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at their offices, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business—

The Earl of Erne in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Thomas Edwards, read the advertisement calling the meeting, and the following

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Although the past half-year's traffic has not been as productive as anticipated, still there has been a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1859. The gross receipts amount to £18,837 18s. 8½d., those for 1859 £17,085 18s. 1d., showing an increase of 1,752 0s. 7½d. on this half year.

It will be seen, by an inspection of the accounts, that, after deducting working expenses, there remains a sum of £10,567 0s. 10d., applicable to payment of interest and dividend, leaving a balance of only £919 12s. 2d., which the directors recommend being carried to the account of next half-year, not being sufficient to pay a dividend as usual on the original shares.

In the state of transition in which the company is placed, in regard to its recent junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Company, and the advantages to be derived from that junction not having yet been realised, the balance of profit does not enable the directors to recommend for this half year any dividend on the original shares.

The Locomotive Superintendent reports that the engines and rolling stock have been maintained in good and efficient order; and that, notwithstanding some extensive renewals, and a greater mileage run, the expenses are less than last half year.

The directors beg to refer to their engineer's report, herewith appended, to a detailed account of the state of the main line and the works on the extensions, which the directors are happy to say are progressing favourably, the works on the Cootehill branch being nearly completed, whilst the whole of the land has been procured for the Cavan extension, and the contract let on fair terms to Messrs. Greene and King. The joint board of the four companies meet for the arrangement of this portion of the line; and separate books and accounts are kept relative to it, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

The system of through booking with England, alluded to in last report, has now been established, and passengers and goods are booked from most of the company's stations on the Dundalk and Londonderry lines to all the chief towns in England, a facility which cannot fail to be acceptable to the public, and productive of increased receipts to the company.

Since the last half-yearly meeting, the Canadian Steamboat Company have arranged to make Londonderry a port of call for their weekly sailings to and from Liverpool, there to take on board passengers and mails. Arrangements have been made with this company, in conjunction with the Dublin and Drogheda and Belfast Junction Companies, to run special trains for the conveyance of mails and passengers to and fro, between Londonderry and Dublin, and although the remuneration granted for this service is small, yet as by means of these steamers, Londonderry will probably become a principal emigration port for America, the company expect, by affording facilities, to reap much advantage from an increased traffic passing over their line.

"Although the lease of the Londonderry line to this company commenced on and from the 31st December *last*, yet the half-year being considerably advanced before the terms were agreed upon, and some questions of detail still remaining unsettled, the directors did not assume the management until the close of the present half-year, and they cannot therefore give the details of the accounts on the present occasion. The directors may mention that a committee of their board recently visited Londonderry, and, in conjunction with the traffic manager and locomotive superintendent, have made arrangements for the working of this line in conjunction with their own, by which a very large saving will be effected, increased facilities afforded, and, they trust, a combined, harmonious, and beneficial working of both lines secured.

In the last session of Parliament, acts have been obtained by two independent companies for constructing railways from Stranorlar to Strabane, and from Letterkenny to a point between Strabane and Londonderry, near the station of St. Johnston. These railways, when completed, cannot fail to be valuable feeders to the amalgamated lines.

Mr. Murphy, one of the directors, having resigned, the board have elected the Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler to succeed him.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—Since my last report the last section of your main line into Enniskillen has been taken up from the contractors, Messrs. M'Cormick, Greene, and King, and their accounts for the main line have been finally and satisfactorily closed.

The road and works are in good order, and they have carried the traffic safely and well.

The anticipations in my last report that the Cootehill branch would be ready for traffic about this time would have been fully realised had we not been disappointed in the delivery of a portion of the sleepers, which have not yet arrived, they are, however, expected daily. Five miles of the permanent way on this branch are laid, and the remaining two can be laid in a fortnight.

The bridges are all built, and the line may probably be opened in the ensuing month.

During the past half-year the whole of the land has been obtained for the line to Cavan, and the contract has been let to Messrs. Greene and King on favourable terms, and within my estimate.

The works have been commenced, and are progressing rapidly; about 1,100 men are employed upon them; 70,000 cubic yards of earth-work have been already moved, and 30,000 lineal yards of fencing erected; four bridges are nearly completed, and six more are begun; several culverts also are put in.

The Chairman then said—It is my duty, as Chairman of the Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Londonderry Railway Companies, to propose to you the adoption of the reports and the statement of accounts which you have just heard read. It is most gratifying to me to propose the course, for I cannot help thinking that the report, under the circumstances, is as satisfactory a one as you could receive. As for myself, I must say that, when I consider the rapid progress which the line has made, it appears somewhat to me like a dream. I recollect when the line was stationary at Castleblayney; and we all knew, that at that time, we had little money and few friends; we were then opposed by the Ulster Company, and the Midland Company, and the Derry Company, and, from the state of things then existing, we had little encouragement to go further. On lately going down by the Canadian express mail train to Derry, and on passing by Castleblayney, I began to rub my eyes at the circumstance. We were then passing by that town at the rate of forty miles an hour, and I really could not but ask myself for a moment whether it was all a dream or a reality. We were then carrying down the mail to Derry, from which port there is the shortest passage to Canada. On that occasion, when I considered that we were the third longest line in Ireland, I did hope that, in a short time, we would be the third largest in Ireland in point of receipts. (Hear, hear.) I must take this opportunity of stating the nature of the reception which we met with on going to Derry. The merchants, the Corporation, and the other public bodies of that city came forward to meet us in the most encouraging manner. In the first place, they presented us with a congratulatory address; they then offered us a piece of land for our use, and invited us to a banquet; and, in fact, did everything else that we could possibly expect. The offers which they made us were such that, as Irish gentlemen, we felt bound to accept them, and of course we gave all these bodies something to do. The Irish Society, you are aware, hold a considerable amount of property in Derry, and we asked them to give us a block of land stretching between the railway station and the quay. Well, they gave it to us at a small rate, and I am sure they would have given it to us for nothing, only on account of the peculiar circumstances under which the property is held. We asked the merchants, the Mayor, and the Corporation also, to make some arrangement for transmitting the mails with proper despatch, by steamboat, to Moville, at the mouth of the river Foyle. The merchants and the public bodies accordingly subscribed several thousand pounds, and at once engaged one of the fastest steamers to carry down and bring up the mails according as the packets arrived. We also asked the Harbour Commissioners to put down moorings at Moville for the use of the packets, so that they might not be delayed by casting anchor, and that the trouble of doing so might be saved, and they did so. I believe it is also their intention to erect a lighthouse near the buoy, so that, during winter, and in dark nights, the vessels may not be put to risk or unnecessary trouble. The merchants and Corporation of Derry also are about to construct a telegraph from that city to Moville and Malin Head promontory; so that when the Canadian vessels are sighted, the small steamboat will get her steam up, and be ready to carry the mails and passengers up to Derry. That telegraph will be of great advantage to the railway company also, for it will enable them to start a train the moment the mails arrive. So far as regards making arrangements for a quick passage of mails and passengers to Canada, I may say that the merchants and Corporation of Derry have done all that they could; and I must also say that, on our part, we have also been of some use to Derry city and county, for we have put on two trains daily direct to Dublin both ways, and accelerated the day mail. I really think that, next to the present visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the arrangements which have been made by the railway and steamboat companies have done more to unite firmly the two countries than any that has been yet done. (Hear, hear.) It has, however, been said that the Canadian steamboat line will be of little use to us. Now, I hold a contrary opinion; and I have in my hand a letter from Captain Coppen, of the line, which confirms my opinion. He is a most intelligent man, very well known down in that quarter, as a man of skill and energy, and I believe that if the merchants of Derry had not come forward to support the scheme, that he would have come forward and carried the mail free of expense on his own account, so patriotic is he. He states in his letter that the number of outward-bound passengers are from 50 to 60 weekly, and that the average number of those landed weekly at Derry is from 40 to 50. These people do not, of course, all pass over our railway, for they go to different parts of the country; but, if that be so, it should be recollected that the outward passengers are escorted by their friends to the vessels, so that the number passing over the line, and who remain a day and a night in Derry, is generally double the number that emigrates. These steamers, too, arrive with the greatest regularity, for they arrive on an average from land to land in from five and a half to six days; so that, in fact, the route by Derry to Quebec and Portland has the advantage, in point of time, by 24 hours over every other route now known. Yet this project of carrying the Canadian mail by Derry is only in its infancy, and but partially known. The promoters do not sufficiently publish the matter. I have never seen a placard of this steamship company in any part of Dublin, which I consider a piece of neglect on their part, for they cannot expect that the public will go to Derry, unless they are made aware of the possibility of emigrating therefrom. I hope, therefore, that the company will see it to be their interest to make their enterprise more generally known. (Hear, hear.) In Liverpool, however, I must say it is very well known, and the amount of goods sent for transmission from that quarter is extraordinary. In fact, on the last two trips they have received as much goods from Liverpool as would have freighted two vessels. Therefore, I say, we have every reason to believe that the line will be of the greatest advantage to our railway, and I hope also to the company itself; for, of course, if the project be not remunerative, they cannot run their vessels. His lordship then directed the following letter to be read, from one of the proprietors of the steamship company, narrating its origin and progress, and the advantages which it held out to the public:—

Weaver Buildings, Brunswick-street,
Liverpool, 24th August, 1860.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of 21st instant, requesting us to furnish you with some information relative to our line for the use of the Earl of Erne, we beg to hand you the following particulars, which we hope will prove of service to his lordship:—The line was commenced in April 1856, under contract with the Canadian Government, for the conveyance of the mails regularly once a fortnight between Liverpool and Quebec, during summer, and monthly between Liverpool and Portland, United States, during the winter. This service was continued until April, 1859, when a new contract with the Canadian Government was entered upon for the conveyance of the mails between the above ports once a week, all the year round, which still continues to be carried out. In November last, the owners being desirous of affording increased accommodation to the people of Ireland, and of bringing them into closer and more direct communication with the continent of America, decided, with the consent of the Canadian Government, to make all their steamers call at Queenstown, both outwards and homewards, which arrangement was continued until the end of May last. Finding, however, that a port of call in the North of Ireland would be a much shorter and more convenient route to the St. Lawrence, while at the same time it would place the inhabitants of the northern districts on an equality with those of the south and west, who were already provided with accommodation at Queenstown and Galway, it was determined to effect a change if a suitable port could be found, and, thanks to your energy, we succeeded in effecting this. After a careful inspection of the northern ports, in which you so kindly aided us, it was ascertained that Moville, Lough Foyle, was the place best suited for the accommodation of the steamers. The consent of the Canadian Government having been obtained to embark the mails at Moville, arrangements were immediately carried into effect, and on the 31st day of May the first steamer of the line touched there. By this arrangement, and by the extension of the wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company to Farther Point, the people of the United Kingdom are brought into regular telegraphic communication with Canada and the United States in the space of eight and a half to nine days. On the 30th of June the Anglo Saxon landed her news at Farther Point in eight days 22 hours 15 minutes from Moville, and on her return voyage she landed her news at Moville in eight days 13 hours 15 minutes from Farther Point. We have no doubt, however, that during the season this time will frequently be surpassed, as on July 11, 1859, the Anglo Saxon arrived in Liverpool in nine days five hours from Quebec, which, allowing 15 hours from Quebec to Farther Point, and 19 hours from Moville to Liverpool, leaves 7 days 19 hours as the time from Farther Point to Moville. The Canadian Government has granted a subsidy to the Telegraph Company to enable them to extend their wires to Fortean Bay, in the Straits of Belleisle; and we understand that surveys are now being made with the view of having the extension completed as soon as possible. When this is done the time occupied in conveying telegraphic intelligence will be very materially reduced. The average run of the steamers from Farther Point to Fortean is 50 hours 35 minutes, which, deducted from 7 days 19 hours, will leave 5 days 16 hours 25 minutes as the time from Fortean to Moville, and we therefore hope to see news conveyed from all parts of America to all parts of the United Kingdom in the short space of six days. The route pursued by our steamers is undoubtedly by far the shortest and most direct to Canada and the Western States of America, in proof of which we beg to refer you to the enclosed table of all the passages made to and from the St. Lawrence last year, accompanied by a memorandum of the severe passages out and home of all the Atlantic lines, taken from the *New York Herald* of the 2nd January last. The line consists at present of six steamers of from 1,900 to 2,200 tons, and two new steamers of 2,500 tons each will be launched next spring.—We are, dear sir,

Allan, Brothers, and Co.

His Lordship then continued to say—It has always been my anxious wish to let all the shareholders know as much as I do myself about the railway, and if I detain the meeting too long with my observations they must only call me to account. (No, no.) I have always stated that it takes a long time to develope a line, and that if the people in the North imagined they could all at once jump into extensive traffic, they would be mistaken. They are, however, generally a slow and plodding people, but they are beginning to find out that it is cheaper to travel by railway than to wear out their shoes by walking; and accordingly they are making more use of our railway than they did in going to fairs and markets, and in transacting their other business at a distance from their homes. Our traffic is steadily improving, and the shopkeepers have now discontinued the custom of getting up their goods from Dublin and Belfast by carriers, because they find it to their advantage to do so. The statement of accounts shows the very considerable increase which has taken place under this head, for while in 1858 for the corresponding half-year the receipts were only £11,112, in 1859 they were £17,086, and in 1860 they were £18,838, so that in the last half-year the traffic receipts were about £1,800 more than in the preceding one. It is gratifying to see, too, that the working expenses were about 1d per mile less, though the mileage run was considerably more. There is another circumstance on which we have reason to congratulate ourselves also—namely, that during the half-year no accident occurred upon the line, nor was there any stoppage of the trains. The line, too, is becoming every day in better repute with the authorities. About six weeks ago I saw a troop of dragoons going down by our line to Sligo. I happened to be in Enniskillen at the time, and I went to see the soldiers turned out. In less than ten minutes the troops turned out on the platform, and, with their horses, were ready to start for Sligo. Such was the accommodation afforded them at Enniskillen. I must also add, that a very large excursion party, not less than 1,600 people, the largest number that has yet passed over the line, went down to Castleblayney this season, and we made two arrangements of this kind this week—one excursion to Derry, and the other to Enniskillen—which, of course, is all grist to the mill. For the more effective working of the goods and passenger traffic we have made arrangements with companies in England for through booking. These arrangements have been made at the principal towns in England, and we hope soon to make arrangements for through booking at Holyhead, which will be a great advantage when the new steamers are on the route, for then most of the passengers will come to Dublin by Holyhead. We have, also, made some saving on the line by building houses for the men on the level crossings. Their houses have cost altogether about £1,200, but we expect to effect a saving of £486 a-year by them, for the men who will live at the level crossings will be married, and their wives will be able to attend to them, instead of the men whom we were compelled to pay for that purpose. I have also pleasure to inform you that a deputation went down to inspect the Cootehill line. We did hope to have it finished by this time, and the fault is not owing to anything on the part of the directors, nor of the contractors, but solely arose from the sleepers not having arrived in time. They have now arrived, however, and will be laid down immediately. So far as I can judge, this will be a profitable feeder to our line. Cootehill is an important place. It is one of the largest market towns in that district, and it has, besides, two banks. As for the Cavan line, I have to state that it is going on favourably. The entire landwork and fences are made, and I am sure that, with Mr. Greene's usual energy, the line will be completed as speedily as possible. There is another project which we have in view—namely, the road from Enniskillen to Bundoran, which may be considered the Brighton of that neighbourhood. A great many people go to bathe there in summer, and it is, therefore, important to have railway connection with it. On this line we will have two seaports—Ballyshannon and Donegal—and when our railway line is completed there will be four seaports on it. If any of the shareholders have cash to spare, I think they cannot do better than invest it in it.

Mr. M'Birney here requested to have the prospectus of the last-named line read.

The Chairman informed Mr. M'Birney that it would be read at the close of the proceedings, and then continued to say—There is another original line to which I must refer—namely, the Derry line—and which I have adopted as my child, because I take a deep interest in it. I take this opportunity to congratulate the shareholders on obtaining it. Every day I am more and more convinced of the advantage of it. In fact, I consider it one of the most fortunate purchases ever made by any line, for if we had not got it, our own line would not be worth one farthing to us. Some other company would have taken possession of it, and as that company would be more powerful than ours, and as there would not be sufficient traffic to support two lines, the thing would have been ruinous to us. Now, however, we have got two seaports, Dundalk and Derry, affording immediate communication with England and Scotland. The Dundalk Steamship Company are most anxious that matters could be brought to such a stage as to induce them to run a boat every day. At present they run only five times in the week. His lordship then referred to the advantageous terms on which they obtained the Londonderry and Enniskillen line, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Golding seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor called the attention of the meeting to a letter which he had received from the Rev. James Owens, of Inniskea, Donegal, in which he expressed surprise to find a recommendation in the report not to pay any dividend to the original shareholders. He stated that he held thirty-one original shares and fifty preference shares, and he would therefore suggest that out of the £919 the original shareholders should get a dividend at the rate of three shillings a share. Mr. O'Connor said he quite concurred with the Rev. Mr. Owens, and would support a motion to that effect.

The Chairman said that the only reason why the directors did not propose the dividend in question was, that the sum was so trifling.

Mr. Warren said he could not approve of the suggestion.

Mr. LaTouche reminded the meeting that out of the £919, £846 had been carried forward from the last half-year and that therefore, it would not be expedient to make the dividend.

Mr. Murland said he agreed with Mr. LaTouche. More confidence would be shown in the management of the line by allowing this amount to be carried forward to the next half-year. Besides, many other companies, with larger balances, have not made dividends.

Mr. O'Connor pressed his motion, which, having been seconded, was put to the vote, when there appeared six for it, and fifteen against it.

The Secretary then read the prospectus of the Enniskillen and Bundoran Railway Company.

The Chairman then formally moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded, it passed without opposition. It was next moved and seconded that a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, less income tax, be paid.

After which Mr. Golding was moved to the second chair, and, a vote of thanks having been passed to the Earl of Erne, the meeting separated.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

The thirtieth half-yearly meeting of the above company was held yesterday at the Waterford Terminus. Among the shareholders present were the following gentlemen:—M. D. Hassard, Esq., M.P.; S. Benjamin Morris, Wm. Malcomson, A. Stephens, Walter Breen, Robert Shaw, T. W. Jacob, J. Levy, C. Bianconi, John Riall, T. P. Dormer, J. C. Smith, James Harte, R. Malcomson, T. S. Harvey, E. Clibborn, P. Carroll, J. N. Baker, Jacob Penrose, Samuel King, C. Redmond, J. Fisher, William L. Hackett, James Walpole, Charles Ambrose, Arthur J. Payne, J. D. Lapham, Esq., &c.

The chair was taken by William Malcomson, Esq.

The Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting, and also the following report of the directors for the half-year ended 31st of August, 1860:—

The directors herewith submit to the shareholders a statement of the accounts for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, by which it appears that the receipts of the company for the past half year amounted to £32,278 5s 10d, against £31,908 1s 9d received in the corresponding half year of 1859, showing an increase of rather over £370.

After payment of the working expenses of the line, and interest on loans, and dividend on preference shares, there remains a balance, available for dividend on the original shares, of £3,568 13s 7d.

The directors therefore recommend that a dividend of 5s per share (being at the rate of one per cent. per annum) be paid on the original £50 shares, and on the quarter shares in the like proportion, free of income tax; and that the balance, £1,061, be carried forward to credit of current half-year's accounts.

The increase on the traffic has been less than on some former occasions; the cause is however obvious:—the general failure of the root crops in this part of Ireland, from the drought of the summer of 1859, seriously affected the traffic in live stock, preventing the increased development which had for some time been progressive in all its branches, and in the single item of pigs causing a diminution on this half-year of over £1,360; this falling off has been at least equally felt by every other railway in the South of Ireland dependent on agricultural traffic; it is clearly of an exceptional character, and we trust will soon recover itself, while on the other hand the directors can with pleasure refer to an increase in the other branches of traffic (as passengers, goods, &c.) of about £1,730.

It will be perceived that the outlay charged to capital expenditure is much reduced this half-year, having been in the half-year ending June, 1859, £6,357; December, 1859, £6,050; June, 1860, £3,451.

The outlay has been:—for addition to rolling stock, £1,297; Parliamentary expenses, £754; and works along the line, £978, &c.

When we last addressed you we had to bring under your notice a bill which had been introduced into Parliament by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, to enable them to purchase your line. By a large majority of votes you agreed to a resolution desiring your directors to oppose the bill if persevered with; we accordingly communicated your decision to the Southern and Western Board, and in consequence the bill, which had been read a second time in the House of Lords, was soon after withdrawn.

A bill was, however, also promoted to enable the same company to purchase the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, which, if accomplished, would have put them in a position to effect the object of purchasing your line (the Waterford and Limerick and Waterford and Kilkenny Companies having clauses in their respective Acts of Parliament to enable either company to purchase the other); considering also the close proximity of the Kilkenny line, and its participating in the use of our terminus premises, we felt ourselves compelled strenuously to oppose this bill; it was also opposed by a committee of the citizens of Waterford, and was finally rejected by the House of Lords.

Another bill to which our attention was unavoidably directed was "The Cork and Limerick direct." This bill contained a clause, which we considered highly objectionable, enabling them to erect a separate terminus in Limerick, which, we have no doubt, would have deprived us eventually of a large amount of terminal rent, and have tended to consequences even still more injurious; we therefore opposed this clause, and succeeded in expunging it from the bill, and substituting others whereby our terminus is to be used by the new company, should they proceed with the proposed line, paying us an adequate rent therefor. We offered another clause which would have had the effect of preventing undue competition, and leaving to the arbitration of the board of trade any differences which might arise as to competing rates, but we did not succeed in getting this clause adopted, which we regret, as we think it would have tended to the mutual benefit of all parties concerned.

Our own bill which was unanimously approved of at your special meeting, held on the 20th April last, has since passed the Commons House of Parliament, and received the Royal assent on the 23rd of last month.

The rejection of the bill for the sale of the Kilkenny Railway opened the way for negociations with the directors of that company which have terminated in our undertaking an agreement for the working of the Waterford and Kilkenny line, which is to take effect as soon as possible; also a prospective agreement for the working of the extension line to Mountrath, for which a bill has been obtained, and which, we trust, will afford a considerable increase of traffic.

We have also within the last few weeks completed arrangements with the Limerick and Castleconnell Company for the working of their extension line, which is now open to Birdhill, and in course of completion to Killaloe.

These agreements have been arranged on terms which, while advantageous to the other companies, will, we trust, be found fairly remunerative to our own.

You can scarcely fail to perceive from the foregoing details that during the past half-year the duties of your directors were arduous, and have been attended with no small degree of care and anxiety. We shall not cease to continue our efforts to promote the interests of the company while entrusted to us; and we feel a confident expectation that you will not eventually have cause to regret the resolution which you deliberately adopted, to maintain the Waterford and Limerick Railway as an integral and independent line.

Board Room, August 9th, 1860.

After which Mr. J. C. Smith read the report as resident engineer:—

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of reporting to you that during the past half-year the traffic of your line has been conducted with safety and regularity, and the way and works are in good condition, although much tried by the severity of last winter.

The capital expenditure has been much reduced, and comparatively speaking, but little now remains to be done on your main line.

Nearly 10,000 yards of earthwork have been formed under the heavy timber viaducts near Waterford; this will render the renewal of these structures cheap and easy when it becomes necessary.

Steam power has been applied to the hoisting of the goods at Waterford Jetty, which very much facilitates the traffic.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Challoner Smith.

The Chairman said that the Legislature, in framing laws for the regulation of the working of railway companies, universally required that a half-yearly meeting should be held, at which the directors and shareholders of the company should be able to see, in a condensed form, the prosperity or otherwise of their undertaking. In the report that is now before you, I think it will be admitted that we have given you as full particulars as it has been in our power to give. A larger dividend we would all be glad to see, but, looking at the peculiar characteristics of the past half year, the condition to which stock was reduced by the drought of the previous season, which seriously affected our revenue, in the items of pigs alone to the amount of £1,250, and from the inauspicious weather of the summer months our traffic to sea-bathing places has been comparatively trivial—I think that, taking these things into consideration, we have no reason to be discouraged. No doubt, much will depend upon the weather for the next two months, to see how far the corn has been damaged. The turnip crop looks well, and there is much land under potatoes, with, as yet, little damage to the tubers. I think we may anticipate a great improvement in our traffic, enabling the directors to come before you next half year to propose an increased dividend. We think we may take some credit for the little expenditure under the head of capital, and this economy we trust to exercise until the time comes when your property will be so far improved as to warrant us in the outlay. The report goes so far into the subject of Parliamentary affairs, that I think it unnecessary to enter into them any further. The arrangements for working the Kilkenny line have not yet been completed. We are sanguine that the arrangement we have made will be advantageous to both companies. This meeting, when we have finished the ordinary business, will, for the purposes named in our notice, be made special.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Long, who observed that it had been a cause of complaint against him in Dublin that he had prevented the sale of the line. It was not he who prevented it, but the manner in which it was attempted to be carried out by the gentlemen in Dublin. He was in favour of selling the line, but not until its full value was offered.

The report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

At the special meeting resolutions, authorising the directors to substitute one general preferential stock, bearing interest not exceeding 5s., for redeeming any preferential shares, and for paying off such when they have become due, and for the other purpose named in their notice of meeting, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hassard was moved to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting returned to Mr. Malcomson.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) ACT.

The following petitions, in connexion with this act, have been printed by direction of the Select Committee on Public Petitions:—

The humble petition of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Saint Brigid of Kildare, capitularly congregated, presented by Mr. Butt,

Humbly showeth—That your petitioners have heard that a bill now before your honourable House, entitled "A Bill further to amend certain Acts relating to the Temporalities of the Church in Ireland," contains a clause (the 31st) the effect of which would be to entitle the tenants of ecclesiastical corporations aggregate in Ireland to grants in perpetuity of the lands held under such corporations:

That the annual revenue of your petitioners arising from rent and tithe rent-charges is nearly in whole absorbed by the ordinary annual repairs of the cathedral, the payment of officers, and support of a free school, seldom leaving any surplus for a division among the members; that in point of fact there has been no such division for several years past, and, from the engagements they are under, cannot for some time to come:

That the occasional fines on the renewals of leases form the only fund out of which any large expenditure on the cathedral can be provided for, and from the age and failing condition of the building a very large outlay must within a few years be unavoidable:

That from the increasing value of land, and the consequent rise in the price of labour, materials, &c., it does not seem equitable or expedient to grant perpetuities necessarily grounded on the present condition of things:

That this chapter has at all times granted leases of lands and renewals of leases on the valuation of such lands according to their worth merely for farming purposes, so that when any of their tenants have laid out large sums in building (as some of them have done), such expenditure has never added one farthing to the amount of their rents or renewal fines:

That whereas it has been asserted that honorary dignitaries and canons, having no share in renewal fines, would oppose, and, being a majority of the chapter, would prevent, renewals of leases ever being made, your petitioners feel bound to state that the honorary members would be very unwilling to allow their zeal for the cathedral to make them forgetful of what is just to the tenants. Since the appointment of honorary dignitaries and canons in this cathedral all the leases of the chapter property have been renewed, some of them two and three times, the honorary members generally constituting a majority of the members present, and always voting for such renewals.

For the reasons aforesaid, your petitioners humbly submit that your honourable House should not suffer said 31st clause to remain part of the bill.

And your petitioners will pray.

John Wolseley.
Aug. Wm. West, Chancellor.
John Brown, Treasurer, &c., &c., &c.

The petition of the undersigned Clerks in the employment of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland (presented by Mr. Vance),

Humbly showeth—That some of them have been engaged in the service of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland from the opening of the Commission, in the year 1833, to the present time, a period of 27 years:

That, although the duties committed to them in their several departments are not, they submit, less important or inferior in responsibility to those of any other public department whatsoever, yet the highest salary paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to any of their officers, except to the secretary and treasurer, is much below the scale of remuneration allowed to the officers of any Government or other public department:

That they have not, under the present arrangement, any prospect of increase to what they cannot but consider the very inadequate remuneration they now receive, save that which may arise from the death or resignation of one of their brother officers:

That in consequence of the very small amount of remuneration paid by the board, upwards of 20 experienced and efficient officers have resigned their appointments since the year 1833:

That they have from time to time petitioned her Majesty's Government and the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, praying them to take the case into their consideration, and to adopt the principle recognised and acted on in respect to all Government departments—viz., to grant them an increase of their present salaries by a graduated scale; but they have been disappointed in this reasonable expectation.

May it therefore please your honourable House to take the following circumstances into consideration, with a view to amend the 5th section of the Act 3rd and 4th William 4th, cap. 37, so as to introduce such a legislative measure as may appear necessary to remove the peculiar and pressing grievances of their present position, and to place them on a similar footing with the departments of the civil service.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Edmund John Armstrong, First Clerk.
Chas. C. Higginbotham.
G. Fetherston H. Jr., A.B.T.C.D., &c., &c.

The following petition, signed by two hundred and seventy-one clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, in favour of an address to her Majesty, that she would issue her proclamation appointing a day of humiliation and progress, was presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday last, by Mr. Spooner:—

The petition of the undersigned Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland,

Humbly showeth—That your petitioners are deeply impressed with a sense of the serious dangers which appear to impend over this country in various ways; more especially the prospect of a failure in the harvest, now so long delayed by the adverse weather, involving the most disastrous consequences; while the circumstances, both of Europe and Asia, are calculated to produce the affliction of war, from which this country is sure to suffer in many ways, whether it be directly engaged in it or not:

It is the part of a Christian nation to trace the ordering of Divine Providence in those events which call us to a consideration of our grievous offences before God, and to seek at the throne of grace and mercy for pardon and peace, and for the averting of those dangers which seem to be imminent:

Your petitioners therefore entreat your honourable House to address her Majesty the Queen with an humble request that she will graciously please to issue her Royal proclamation, appointing a day for special humiliation and prayer, and calling the nation to join in supplication to Almighty God, that in His mercy he may remove the difficulties which lie before us, and send the Divine blessing upon this people:

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Chr. Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster.
Richard Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster.
Hugh Stowell, M.A., Rector of Christ Church Manchester, Canon of Chester, &c., &c.

A Roman Promenade.—Towards evening, when the sun is going down, and a refreshing coolness is abroad should we choose to toil up those steep thousand-and-one steps which lead to the mount called Pincian—making fresh acknowledgment of the grand eleemosynary element, which, here appeals to you as maimed, limbless mendicancy, tumbling adroitly from step to step—we shall presently see the noble Roman develop himself in all magnificence. With all the roofs of the Eternal City spread out at our feet, as like a mass of non-eternal smashed flower pots as can well be conceived; with that blighted waste of Campagna stretching away to the right, I sit in the shade under the stunted trees, hearken to the thin piping music of a Pontifical band, and watch the company sauntering to and fro, and the carriages trundling round, in a general well-meaning, but on the whole, feeble effort, at reproducing London Rotten-row, Spanish Prado, or Parisian Bois de Boulogne. I am not dazzled by any brilliancy of colours and elegance of dress, or by nobility betraying itself in a thousand shapes of form, hue, cut, and bearing. But I can analyse the sad-coloured crowd into a shabby dandyism, arm in arm, and bearing hats of a spiral volute pattern, into a sorry sort of dowdyism in the matter of female finery. A sprinkling of wasp-waisted warriors, a dash of square sturdy Britons, whose garments straight, and plain run off into no flowing rolls and graceful curves; a flavour of the rascality which devotes itself to "industry;" [illegible] ...cing those dusty sanded walks round and round [illegible] discourses laboriously.—*All the* [illegible]

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Delany was charged by Mr. Daniel Guidera, grocer, of Barrack-street, with having obtained ten shillings from him under false pretences, and under the following circumstances:—Mr. William Pilkington, warder of the military prison, Arbour Hill, deposed that on the 29th August, he met the prisoner near Mr. Guidera's shop, when he (the prisoner) represented to him that he was badly off. He accordingly brought him into the above shop, and treated him to a glass of ale, and they then parted. In the evening, however, the prisoner returned to the shop with an order, purporting to have come from Pilkington, and to the effect that he (the prisoner) was to get 2s worth of tea and sugar, and 8s in money. The money and groceries were given to him, but it was subsequently found that the order was a forgery. The prisoner was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Wm. Carroll was charged with picking the pocket of a Mr. Harris in Capel-street, on Thursday. The prosecutor having felt something touch him, immediately after caught the prisoner's hand in his coat pocket.—He was also sent for trial at the city sessions.

Irish Fairs.

CLONES, COUNTY MONAGHAN.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Clones, Thursday.—There was a good attendance at this fair, which came off to-day, and, on the whole, good business done. The stock on the ground was chiefly of a quality which was easily sold, being pretty good generally. Beef was a scarce commodity, and sold at a high price; inferior qualities could be had from a very low figure. Dry cows were plentifully supplied, and went off quickly at from £6 to £9 10s each. Strippers sold at from £5 to £8 each. Springers and milkers were quickly disposed of at good figures, and stores at from £10 to £13 per head for three-year-old bullocks; from £7 10s to £10 for two-year-olds; and from £3 10s to £5 10s for yearlings. Heifers sold at about 10s to 25s under the above. Sheep fair well supplied. Mutton sold well at from 6d to 7d per lb. Lambs brought from £1 to £1 15s per head, and were bought up briskly. The fair of pigs was an average one; bacon rated at from 6d to 6½d per lb; small pigs sold at from £1 to £1 10s and £2 10s each. The fair was a good one, taking it as a whole.

Mullingar Fair.—This great fair was held on Tuesday, and was one of the largest witnessed for some years past. Every description of stock was numerous, but owing to the very high demands of holders, buying went on languidly until an advanced hour, when a moderate amount of business was transacted. Before that time a very great portion of the prime cattle were removed, and on the average not one-half of the horned stock and not one-twentieth of the horses exhibited met buyers. Beef was in large supply, and some fine specimens; average price from 50s to 60s per cwt. Springers in good condition brought from £20 to £25 each; three year old heifers sold slowly; prices varied from £10 15s to £16 2s 6d. Two year olds ranged from £7 10s to £13 a piece. Colonel Greville purchased a lot at £11 each. Yearlings went from £3 15s to £6 6s a piece; buying pretty brisk. Dry cows, in condition, from £8 to £12 10s each; strippers, £7 10s to £10. Springer cows were scarce, and ranged from £8 10s to £20 10s a piece. The sheep fair was very great, but the prices asked being incredibly high, sales were limited. The following were the best of the day:—Mr. Charles Murray received 68s 6d a piece for fifty wedders; Mr. Wallace, 68s 7d for sixty wedders; Mr. Peter Murray, 56s for forty wedders; Mr. Leeson, 50s a piece for eighty wedders. Lambs were in demand, and went to 27s 6d and 24s 6d a piece. Ewes sold very well. Mr. Green got 40s a piece for a lot of forty-five. Hoggets varied from 34s to 38s 6d each. The sales were not numerous. Pigs were abundant, and in moderate demand, much fear being entertained of distemper. A few bacon pigs brought from 46s to 50s per cwt.; stores, 35s to 52s 6d each; runners, 16s to 25s each. The horse fair was one of the largest seen for a long time. The market was thronged with English buyers. Colonel Stewart, of the 14th Light Dragoons, purchased a good many long-tails for the army. The principal sales took place at an early hour. Mr. Longworth purchased a bay mare from Mr. Russell for £150; Mr. Walter Delamer, of Killeen, sold a four year old colt, by Largehopes, to Mr. Glass for £125; Mr. M'Evoy got £140 for a superb hunter; Mr. Price, £120 for a charger; Mr. M'Cormack, 100 guineas for a trained three year old; Mr. M'Keon, eighty-four guineas for a handsome chestnut colt. Large numbers were bought for export, at from £20 to £60 each. Hacks and roadsters of a middling class could be had from £10 to £15. The expression of dissatisfaction on the part of both buyers and sellers was universal, the most extravagant prices being demanded; and from the above quotations fair sums, it will be seen, were both offered and given.

A letter from Tunis gives information as to the effect produced in that city by the news of the massacre in Syria. M. Leon Roches, the French Consul-General, as soon as he heard what had taken place, informed the Bey, and recommended the Government to adopt measures to prevent those events causing any disastrous excitement among the Mussulman population of Tunis. The Bey expressed to the Consul all the horror he felt at the atrocities committed in Syria, and declared that no acts of the kind should take place in his dominions. "If ever any fanatical feeling should be aroused here," he added, "it shall only be after making me the first victim." In fact, Christians never have ceased to enjoy perfect security at Tunis.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, [illegible]
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON-DENTISTS,
77, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
[illegible]

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
[illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, [illegible] 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Booth—August 28, at Parsonstown, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Booth, of a son.
Charteris—August 27, at Titness Park, Sunning-hill, Berkshire, Lady Margaret Charteris, of a daughter.
Cramer—August 29, at Ballindinisk, the wife of John Thomas Cramer, Esq., J.P., late 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
De Robeck—August 28, the Baroness De Robeck, of a daughter.
Handcock—August 28, at Carantrila Park, Dunmore, county of Galway, the wife of J. Stratford Handcock, Esq., of a son.
Hunter—July 8, at Shajehanpore, Rohilcund, the wife of Patrick Hunter, Esq., Captain 82nd Regiment, of a son.
Peto—August 28, at Somerlyton Hall, Suffolk, Lady Peto, of a daughter.
Stamer—August 28, at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Alcock and Fishbourne—August 30, at the Cathedral Church, Ferns by the Rev. G. F. A. Armstrong, vicar of Killemond, the Rev. George Augustus Alcock, youngest son of the late Harry Alcock, Esq., of Wilton, to Katharine, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Fishbourne, rector of Ferns and prebendary of Kilrane.
Cosslett and Plunkett—August 29, in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, by the Rev. J. O'Neill, Charles O'Connor Cosslett, Esq., eldest son of Charles John Cosslett, Esq., of Sutton, county of Dublin, to Olivia Mary Plunkett, only child of the late Oliver Plunkett, Esq., of North Great George's-street.
Cust and Frederick—August 29, at Ashridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Peregrine Cust, uncle of the Earl Brownlow, to Francis, widow of Augustus Frederick, late Earl of Albemarle.
Dancer and Davis—August 29, at the Parish Church, Rostrevor, by the Rev. George Blake Concannon, the Rev. Hugh Wray Dancer, Rector of Aghancon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Dromoyle, King's County.
Holland and Moore—July 31, at the Cathedral, Montreal, Lower Canada, Thomas, eldest son of the late Philip Holland, Esq., to Zoe Montgomery, youngest daughter of the late Robert Montgomery Moore, Esq., of Bray, county of Dublin.
Yonge and Rogers—August 28, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. William Nash, James Arthur Yonge, Esq., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, third son of the late Rev. Charles Yonge, of Eaton, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Rogers, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

Conner—August 28, at 10, Queen-street, Mayfair, Wm. Eustace, the beloved son of Wm. H. Conner, Ballybricken, county of Cork.
Entwistle—August 27, at Southport, aged 21, Wm. eldest son of Wm. Entwistle, of Rusholme House, Manchester, and Cornet in her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.
Fraser—August 24, at Beaufort Castle, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Fraser, of Strichen, relict of Captain Fraser, of Strichen, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Lovat.
Paget—August 28, at Hampton Court Palace, Mrs. Catesby Paget.
Trench—July 8, at Gorackpore, Bengal Presidency, Power Digby Le Poer Trench, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. John Le Poer Trench, of Templemichael, county of Longford.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Aug. 31.—Arrived—California, Odessa, grain; Alessandro, Galatz, corn; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods—8 colliers.

Sailed—Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Mars (s), Wexford goods; Lewis, Bristol, soda; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Sept. 1.
Morning, 11h 29m. Evening, 11h 44m.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, the commencing of a short Series of Italian Operas, [illegible] 1860, supported by the following eminent Artists: Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Sita, Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), [illegible]
The Operas will be produced with an increased [illegible] under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
Monday, September 10—"Il Trovatore." Tuesday [illegible] Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigoletto." [illegible] Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."
[illegible]

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
Mr. JOHN LEVETT, at the request of many [illegible] give another GRAND COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC [illegible] MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1860. [illegible]

ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] RACING CLUB.
Under the Patronage of the Champion Competitors and other Gentlemen. [illegible]

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET [illegible]
By the kind permission of the Sandymount [illegible] a second Grand Subscription Fete and Fancy [illegible] will take place on To-morrow (TUESDAY) [illegible] commencing at Five o'clock, with a variety of Foot Races [illegible] Magnificent Display of Fireworks will be equal [illegible] by Mr. T. Kirby at the last Kingstown Regatta.

UNION PRAYER [illegible]
THIS EVENING (MONDAY) at Eight o'clock, in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Come!

LECTURE ON THE PROPHECY [illegible] REVELATION.
The Rev. JAMES T. CAMPBELL will give [illegible] this Subject, on TUESDAY next the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock. Entrance by Cavendish-row.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO [illegible] CATHOLICS.
[illegible] CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY [illegible] 3, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy. [illegible]

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL [illegible] CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER. FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER. [illegible]
FIRST RACE. [illegible]
SECOND RACE. [illegible]
THIRD RACE. [illegible]
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12th [illegible] FIRST RACE. [illegible]
SECOND RACE. [illegible]
THIRD RACE. [illegible]
CONDITIONS. [illegible]
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge [illegible] Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, [illegible]

DUBLIN PROVIDENT [illegible]
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET. [illegible]

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN [illegible]
GALWAY SEPTEMBER [illegible] [illegible]
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th August, 1860.